THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE,
And Manufacturing & Mercantile Advertiser.

Vol. 40.

FRIDAY MORNING, JULY 9, 1824.

Vol. 2....No. 43.

PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY MORNING, BY
DAVID MACLEAN,
FOURTH, BETWEEN MARKET & WOOD STREETS,
At 2 dollars per annum, payable in advance.
☞ Advertisements inserted at the usual rates.

PROPOSAL

By John Grayson, printer, Washington, Pa.
FOR PUBLISHING BY SUBSCRIPTION,
TEN SERMONS ON
FAITH,

BY EZRA STILES ELY, D. D.
Pastor of the Third Presbyterian Church, Philad'a.

It is believed the only edition of this work which has been published, was in the city of Philadelphia, and intended, as the author intimates in his introductory address, for the use and spiritual improvement of the people of whom he has the charge. The copy now in the hands of the proposed publisher, was presented to the library under the care of the Washington Presbytery by the author; and some of the clergymen of that presbytery, on reading the sermons, were of opinion that they were calculated to be eminently useful in the propagation of divine truth, and that an edition of them ought to be published in the western country. Dr. Ely (to whom the copy right is secured) was written to with that view, who consented to the re publication. Of the literary and theological reputation of Dr Ely the public have had satisfactory evidence in the numerous works which have proceeded from his pen; and of the character of these Sermons in particular, the proposed publisher has been favored with the subjoined recommendations, which it is presumed will be deemed satisfactory. He therefore offers a proposal to the public, under an expectation that sufficient patronage will be extended to warrant him in publishing an edition of the work.

Mr. Grayson,—I am very glad to hear that you intend to reprint Dr. Ely's small volume of Sermons on Faith. Having read it with much pleasure, I have long wished that every family under my pastoral care had a copy of it. Believing it to be well calculated for general usefulness, I will endeavor to promote the sale, as far as my limited influence extends.

JOHN ANDERSON,
Pastor of Buffalo Church, Washington Co
May 5th, 1824.

Mr. Grayson,—I highly approve of your design to reprint Dr. Ely's "Ten *Sermons on Faith.*" The subject is considered by Christians of all denominations to be deeply important; and the manner in which it is handled in this little volume, is attractive and interesting. It is not to be expected, that on a subject so long and so extensively discussed, and that, too, by the most eminent divines, in every period of the church, there could be now many new ideas suggested—these in, however, in the Sermons of Dr. E. an originality in the arrangement of the different parts of the subject, as well as in the treatment of it, that cannot fail to attract the attention, and please the taste of those who have a relish for divine truths.

I am, dear sir, your's respectfully,
THOMAS HOGE,
Pastor of the united Congregations of East Buffalo and Claysville.
Washington, Pa. May 11, 1824.

I heartily concur in the foregoing recommendations of Dr. Ely's Sermons on Faith.
OBADIAH JENNINGS,
Pastor of the Washington Congregation.
May 11, 1824.

CONDITIONS.

The work will be printed in one volume demi duodecimo, and contain 220 pages or upwards.
It will be printed on good paper, with new long primer or small pica type. Price to subscribers, bound and lettered, 50 cents per copy—to non subscribers, 62½ cents.
A discount of 10 per cent will be allowed to those who subscribe for ten or more copies, or obtain and become responsible for ten or more subscribers.
It will be put to press as soon as 500 copies are subscribed for.
☞ It is requested that those who take charge of subscription papers, will forward them or lists of the names of subscribers to the publisher, during the month of July.
Subscriptions will be received at this office.
July 2, 1824.

John Anderson and M. B Belknap,

UNDER THE FIRM OF
J ANDERSON & CO.

BEG leave to inform their friends and the public, that they have commenced a general AGENCY & COMMISSION Business, in Mr. C. Cowan's large and convenient brick warehouse, corner of *Market and Water Streets*, lately occupied by Messrs. Steele & Co.

By their strict attention to business they hope to merit and receive a share of public patronage.

They intend having constantly on hand
Juniatta Bar Iron,

Nails	Spades
Scythes	Shovels
Sickles	Drawing Chains
Castings	Window Glass, &c.

Also, a general assortment of
Steubenville Cloths,
At the last reduced prices.
A QUANTITY OF
PRIME BACON, for sale.
Pittsburgh, May 7, 1824.—tf

A SERVANT BOY For Sale,

WHO has about four years to serve, is an excellent farmer, and a good house servant. He will be warranted as sober and honest. For terms inquire of the Editor of the *Pittsburgh Gazette.*
December 12.—tf.

American Sunday School Union.

THE SUNDAY SCHOOL MAGAZINE.

THE Managers of the American Sunday School Union intend to commence a monthly Magazine on the first day of July next.

The object of this work will be, to give a summary record of the proceedings of the American Sunday School Union, and its auxiliary and kindred societies, in all parts of the world; to make public the best method of conducting Sabbath Schools, admitting the discussion of such questions as relate to their management; to notice and review, with particular reference to their tendency, juvenile books, and such as treat on subjects of education, to give such hints on *training up children in the way of the Lord*, as are suited to the *family circle* as well as the Sabbath School, to insert such well authenticated facts, anecdotes, and memoirs of pious youth, as tend to exhibit the power of divine truth, encourage parents and Sabbath School Teachers, and interest the minds of the pious; and, finally, to animate its readers of all classes, to take their part in the prayers and labors necessary for the religious education of the rising generation.

The value of Sabbath Schools has been strikingly displayed as reforming and preventing juvenile delinquency, especially in our larger towns, and there is scarcely a respectable member of society, who has not in some way or other signified his approbation of their results. But the Managers of the A. S. S. U. wish to bring these Schools more immediately into the notice of all the families in our land, feeling confident that what has formerly commanded but cold assent, will so gain upon their affections, as to secure for it their cordial esteem and ardent support. The Managers, therefore, solicit an audience, in all our families, for their silent messenger, whose monthly visits, they hope, will both edify and please.

TERMS.

I. A Number, consisting of 32 octavo pages, printed on fine paper with a good type, will be published on the first day of every month, making one volume of about 390 pages in a year.

II The price of the work will be *one dollar and fifty cents* per annum, payable on the reception of the 6th Number.

III. Subscriptions will not be received for a less period than one year, and notices of discontinuance must be given before the publication of the eleventh Number of a volume.

IV. Societies or individuals, paying for six copies, may receive a seventh copy gratis.

Subscriptions are respectfully solicited.—Those who procure them are requested to transmit a list of their names and places of residence, stating the mode of conveyance, written in a fair hand, to A. Claxton, Agent of the American Sunday School Union, at the Depository, No 29, North Fourth street, Philadelphia.

Communications suited to the design and plan of this work will be thankfully received.
June 25—3t.

Crape, Silk & Fancy Goods.

Fresh Summer Assortment.

PLAIN and figured *Canton Crapes*, figured *Crape Robes*, *French Crapes*, *Crape Scarfs*, } *Assorted Colors*
Green & red, red & blue & black *Sensaws*,
Pink, blue and black *Sarcenets*
Plaid and twilled dress and black mantua } *Silks.*
Mazarini blue and black figured
Green and white Florence

India and French Satins.

Washington Eagle, Jackson, Clay, and a variety of other BLACK SILK VESTINGS.

Men's and Women's white and black silk *Hose* and *Gloves*—*Plaid Bombazines*—*Cambric Linens*—*Long Lawns.* A great variety of silk, gauze, plaid, merino and Zelia *Handkerchiefs*—fine figured and plain Swiss *Muslins*—linen, pattinet and cotton *Laces*—white and black lace *Veils*, and rich lace *Collarets* and *Ruffs.* A large variety of watch, mantua, satin and fancy *Ribbons*—new style *Calicoes*—*Painted Muslins* and *Ginghams*—a few fine *Leghorn Bonnets*, No. 48—crimson, black, blue and slate-colored *Silk Velvets*—fancy *Wreaths*, and *Artificial Flowers.*

AND

An excellent assortment of all kinds of
DRY GOODS,

Domestic Cottons—Cotton Yarn and Candlewick—Hardwares—Queensware—China-ware—Glass-ware—Groceries, &c.

WILL BE FOUND AT
HARRIS'S CASH STORE.
June 25—3t.

NOTICE.

THOSE indebted to M. P. Cassilly & Co. will please call and settle their respective accounts with Peter Cassilly, (who will be found at their ware house, in Fourth street, or at T. Cassilly's,) before the first day of August next, after that date their books, &c will be left with a proper officer for collection, without respect to persons.

FOR SALE.
Nitre Hall Gunpowder,
100 Kegs Virginia Twist Tobacco,
SEGARS, &c.
M. P. Cassilly, & Co.
June 25, 1824—3t

LOWRIE & CURTIS, Wholesale Grocers,

Wood, between Second and Third Streets,
HAVE JUST RECEIVED,

60 bags Green Coffee,
30 chsts fresh Y H Tea
20 bbls. Herrings, 1824,
1000 lbs. prime Western Reserve Cheese,

And a general assortment of GROCERIES, which they offer for sale, at the lowest prices.

M. B. LOWRIE,

KEEPS his OFFICE in the North corner of the Diamond, in the room lately occupied by R. Christy, Esq.
May 21.—tf.

S. A. DUBARRY,

HAS JUST RECEIVED, AND OFFERS FOR SALE,
A new and general assortment of
India, European and Domestic
GOODS,
AMONG WHICH ARE:

THREAD LACES,
4-4, 5-4, 6-4, 7-4, 8-4 Merino Shawls and Scarfs, assorted colors,
French and Italian Crapes, and Crape Lisse,
French and figured Satin Mantua and Crape Lisse Ribbons
Men's and Women's and Children's Wood-stock, Wash Leather, Silk, Kid, Beaver, and York Tan Gloves.
Men's and Women's and Children's Black and White Silk and Cotton Hose
Cloths, Cassimeres and Cassinets
Painted Muslins, Chintzes and Calicoes
Figured and plain Crapes, assorted colors
Plaid and plain Sarsenets, Sensaws, Pungees and Pekoe
Silk and Cotton Bandanna Handkerchiefs
Madras do
An extensive assortment of Leghorn, Bollivar, Split, Straw and Gimp FLATS & BONNETS
Brown and bleached Domestic Sheetings and Shirtings
Checks, and Domestic Plaids, Wilmington and Washington Stripes
Black Silk, Valentia and Jackson Vest patterns
Grosde Naples, Levantines, and French Florence
Bobbinet Laces and Veils
Masonic Aprons.
Fine Antic and Salad Oil
Cologne Water and Pomatum.
False Curls, Black Hair Pins, and a variety of other Fancy Articles.

All of which will be sold,
Wholesale and Retail,
At a small advance, for Cash or approved acceptances.
ALSO—3000lbs. VERDIGRIS.
Pittsburgh, April 1st—tf198.

H. BONNET,

At his Wholesale Dry Goods Store,
Between Second & Third, Market Street,
HAS FOR SALE
Prime Muskrat & Beaver Skins,
And every kind of *Hat Trimmings.*
He continues to be an agent for the celebrated Dr. T. W. DYOTT, and has just received for sale, *Wholesale and Retail*, a supply of the well known and curative
ANTI-BILIOUS PILLS,
(on which he is authorised to allow a fair discount to those who buy by the quantity,)
ELIXIR OF HEALTH, RHEUMATIC DROPS, BITTERS, TOOTH-POWDERS,
ITCH OINTMENT,
Eye-Water, Plaster of Mahy, &c.
June 18, 1824—tf.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned hereby gives public notice to all whom it may concern, that on the 2nd day of February, 1822, by divers good deeds and assignments, and assurances in law, he become the owner and absolute proprietor, within the limits hereinafter mentioned, of all the patent rights granted by the United States to Mark Reeves and Richard Reeves, for making, using, or vending machines for cutting and heading nails, and for the several improvements made by them, or invented by them, as specified and explained in their several patents duly registered in the offices in the department of state for the United States, and bearing date on the days and years following, viz: 14th Nov. 1811, 3d Feb. 1812, 31st Oct. 1812, 16th April, 1813, and 28th September, 1813.

That he is also in like manner the owner and absolute proprietor of the patent right granted by the United States to Jesse Reed and to Briggs R. Reed, on the 18th August, 1810, and on the 14th August, 1811, duly registered in the aforesaid office, for improvements in the machinery for cutting and heading of nails.

Having learned that several persons are now using the machinery secured by these patents; and that others are preparing to make, sell and use the same without license, or purchase from him, in violation of his clear and indisputable right, and to his great prejudice. He therefore makes it known, to all who may be in any manner concerned, that his right under his deeds, and purchases, extends over all that portion of Pennsylvania and Virginia, situate west of the Alleghany mountain—to the whole of the states of Ohio, Kentucky, Indiana and Illinois—excepting only such grants or licenses as had been sold before the 2nd of February, 1822.

The undersigned therefore earnestly calls on all those who are now making, using, or vending machinery described and secured by any of the patents above mentioned, to desist from further interference with his just rights; and gives this timely warning to all who purpose making, using or vending machinery described and secured as aforesaid by said patents, that they will be prosecuted according to the laws of the United States, and in the courts of the United States, for every further violation of the rights acquired by him at an immense expense, and which he is willing for a reasonable compensation, to authorize in all proper situations throughout the western country.

He has placed all this business in the hands of his counsel, James Ross, Esq. of this city, with instructions to proceed in the same, after the first day of July next, if no arrangement is made in the mean time, with those embraced in this notice.

Christopher Cowan.
Pittsburgh, June 11, 1824.—tf nn.

Public Notice is hereby given,

THAT the Notes, Book Accounts, and all other property of Robert Patterson & J. H. Lambdin, late Stationers and Paper Manufacturers, trading under the firm of *R Patterson & Lambdin*, have been assigned to the subscribers this day for the benefit of creditors.

HENRY HOLDSHIP,
C. ANSHUTZ,
MARTIN BAUM.
Pittsburgh, Sept. 28, 1823—tf.

Cincinnati Steam Mill LOTTERY,

FIRST CLASS.

S. Patterson and James Reynolds,
COMMISSIONERS.
J. and G. R. Gilmore,
AGENTS.

Scheme.

1	Prize of	$10,000	is	$10,000
1	do of	5,000	is	5,000
1	do of	2,000	is	2,000
5	Prizes of	1,000	is	5,000
12	do of	500	is	6,000
20	do of	100	is	2,000
50	do of	50	is	2,500
80	do of	20	is	1,600
200	do of	15	is	3,000
3575	do of	12	is	42,900
3945	Prizes			$80,000
4055	Blanks			
8000	Tickets, at	$10	is	$80,000

THE Legislature of Ohio, taking into consideration the immense public and private loss sustained by the destruction, of the *Cincinnati Steam Mill*, by fire, passed a law authorizing the individual sufferers to raise by lottery the sum of $30,000, to be applied towards rebuilding the establishment. Commissioners and agents of the first respectability have been appointed to superintend and manage the lottery, all of whom have given ample security, and every precaution taken to ensure the approbation of those who think proper to purchase tickets, which are now offered at the original prices. All prizes will be paid (if required) where the tickets were sold.

TICKETS $10,
Halves $5 00 | Quarters $2 50
ORDERS RECEIVED AT
TOWNE'S OFFICE,
Corner of Market and Third Streets,
And at the Auction and Commission Store of
DAVIS & HANSON,
Front Street, Pittsburgh.
June 25—tf.

NEW STORE.

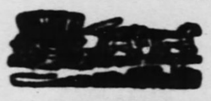
ROBINSON & WILLOCK,

HAVE JUST RECEIVED, and are now opening, at the store lately occupied by Mr. *William M'Knight*, in Market street,

A FRESH AND SEASONABLE ASSORTMENT OF
Foreign and Domestic GOODS.
Among which are

Cloths, Cassimers and Cassinets
Painted Muslins, Chintzes and Calicoes
Figured and Plain Crapes, assorted
Brown & bleached Domestic Shirtings & Sheetings
Leghorn Flats and Straw Bonnets
Plaid, figured and plain Silks
Umbrellas and Parasols
HATTERS' TRIMMINGS, &c.

Which will be sold, *WHOLESALE & RETAIL*, at the most reduced prices.
April 23, 1824—6ms.



THE SUBSCRIBER

INFORMS his friends and the public, that he has removed from his old stand, on the Pittsburgh and Greensburgh turnpike, about twenty miles east of Pittsburgh, to the sign of the
STAGE AND HORSES,
At the corner of Wood and Fifth Streets
PITTSBURGH;

Where, from his strict attention, long experience, and comfortable accommodations, he hopes to give general satisfaction to travellers and others.

☞ The STAGES to and from the eastern cities will stop at his house, as usual; and will leave Pittsburgh every morning at 4 o'clock, for Philadelphia, Baltimore, &c.

He returns his thanks to his friends and the public, for the patronage heretofore received, and solicits a continuance of it.

☞ Travellers wishing to leave their HORSES in Pittsburgh, and to proceed by the stage, will have them carefully kept, on moderate terms.

Robert Stewart.
Pittsburgh, March 19 1824.—tf.

Boarding and Day School.

Mrs. Spencer's Seminary

FOR YOUNG LADIES, will recommence on *Monday, April 5th*, in that spacious house belonging to Mr. Miltenberger, in Front street, next door to the old Post-Office, where young ladies will be genteelly boarded, and instructed in the various branches of useful and ornamental education.

N B. For the accommodation of those who may have a distance to walk, DINNER BOARDERS will be taken on reasonable terms.
March 26, 1824—tf.

LAW NOTICE.

Edward Turner & Duncan S. Walker,

HAVE formed a connexion in the *practice of the Law.* They will attend all the courts in the city of Natchez, the Circuit courts of of Wilkinson and other counties adjacent to Adams, in the state of Mississippi, and the courts in Concordia, Louisiana. Their office is that of the late firm of *Turner & Metcalfe*, at the house of E. Turner, near the corner of Second South and Pearl Streets, Natchez.

E. Turner,
D. S. Walker.
Natchez, April 23.—M. 26. tf.

Bank Note Exchange.

CORRECTED semi-monthly, at N. Holmes's Exchange-Office, Market, between Second and Third Streets, Pittsburgh.

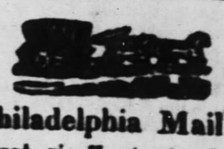
Pennsylvania.		*New-York.*	
U.S. Bank & bran.	par	City banks	par
Philadelphia banks	par	Troy & Albany	1
Bank of Pittsburgh	par	Mohawk bk. Schenect.	1
Easton	par	Newburgh	1
Germantown	par	Orange county	1
Montgomery co.	par	Catskill	1
West-Chester	par	Bk of Columbia, Hud.	1
Farmers' bank Lanc.	par	Middle District	1
Harrisburgh	par	Auburn	1
Bucks county	par	Geneva	1
Lancaster bank,	dis. 1	Central bk. Cher. val.	1
Northampton	1	Chenango	1
Swatara	1	Utica bk. & branches	1
York bank	1	Ontario bk. at Utica	1
Chambersburgh	1	do at Canandaigua	1
Greensburgh	1	Plattsburgh	3
Brownsville	1	*Georgia.*	
Gettysburgh	1	St. bks. gen. 3/4 dup.	4½
Susquehanna Br. Co.	1	*Maryland.*	
Farmer's bk. Reading	1	Baltimore city bks.	par
Pittsburgh city bills	1½	City bk. of Baltimore	3
Huntingdon	12½	George's county	1
Centre	10	Annap. & br. Easton	1
Ohio.		Frodk. co. Hag. de Gra.	1
Bank of Steubenville	1	Westminster	1
F. & M. bank of Steub.	1	Hagerstown	1
Mount Pleasant	1½	Williamsport	1
St. Clairsville	do	*New-Jersey.*	
Western Reserve	do	St. bk. at N. Brunsw.	1
Bank of Chillicothe	do	Trenton bank	1
Lancaster	do	New Brunswick bank	1
Marietta	do	State bk. at Trenton	1
Columbus	do	Mount Holley	1
Portsmouth	12½	Camden	1
Dayton	10	Cumberland	1
Kentucky.		Newark Insurance	1
Maysville	1½	State bk. at Morris	1
Indiana.		do at Elizabethtown	1
F. & M. Bk Madison	12½	Sussex	1
Branch at Lawrenceb	50	Paterson bank	1
North Carolina.		*Connecticut.*	
State bk. & br. 3/4 dup.	4½	Eag. bk. payab. at N Y.	par
South Carolina.		N. Haven bk. do. do.	par
Charleston, 3/4 & up.	3	Bridgeport	1
Delaware.		Middletown bank	1
Bank of Delaware	par	Phœnix bk. Hartford	1
Wilmington & bran.	par	Derby bank	1
Commercial bk. Del.	par	*Virginia.*	
Farmers' bk. of Del.	par	Richmd & br. 3/4 dup.	1
Bran. at New-Castle	par	Valley Bank & bran.	1
do. at Wilmington	par	N. W. bk. Wheeling	1
do. at Georgetown	par	*Rhode-Island.*	
Massachusetts.		Providence banks	3
Boston bks. 3/4 & up.	par	Washington bk. West.	3
Springfield	3	Phœnix bank at do.	3
Hampsh. bk. N Hampt.	3	N.E. Commercial bk.	3
Salem	3	Other R.I. notes gen.	6
Worcester	3	*Vermont.*	
Other Mass. notes	3	Burlington	3
District Columbia gen.	1	*New-Hampshire* gen.	3

FOR SALE.

A GROUND RENT of six hundred and forty dollars a year, forever. This ground rent arises out of a lot of ground and premises, on the corner of Market and Front streets, in the city of Pittsburgh. The buildings consist of a two story Brick House, 33 feet front on Market street, and 72 feet on Front street, with a two story frame, 17 feet on Market street. The purchaser will be put in possession of the premises, and may retain it until all arrears of rent shall have been paid, and then, if required to give up the possession, he will be entitled to six hundred and forty dollars a year forever.

For terms, which will be reasonable and accommodating, apply to

John Scull.
Allegheny Town, June 4, 1824.—tf.



The Philadelphia Mail Stage,

From Pittsburgh, via Huntingdon, Lewistown and Harrisburgh,

RUNS through, from this place to Harrisburgh, within 4 and 4½ days, alternately, twice every week.

The Proprietors, on the western section of the said route, after tendering their thanks to the public for their former patronage, hereby take the earliest opportunity to notify such as wish to encourage their Line, that although a *partial* derangement lately took place in the carriage of the mail, &c. *that* difficulty having been since obviated, and by express orders of the Post-Master General, we now resume the carriage of the mail; therefore no further disappointments are to be anticipated.

We subjoin, for the satisfaction of such as feel disposed to take a passage in our line, the times of arrival and departure.

The stage will leave Harrisburgh, at the house of Mr. Buehler, on Tuesdays at noon, and Saturdays at 4 o'clock, A. M. and arrive at the house of Col. Ramsey, in Pittsburgh, on Saturday and Wednesday at 2 o'clock, P. M. And, on return, will leave Pittsburgh Tuesdays and Fridays, at 10 o'clock, A. M. and arrive at Harrisburgh Saturdays at noon, and Tuesdays at 8, P. M. Passengers who wish to go through to Harrisburgh in 4 days, will please to enter at each end of the route on Tuesdays. 'Tis also to be understood, that the owners of the line from Harrisburgh eastward, have engaged to take on all passengers going in this line to Philadelphia, without detention.

Rates of Fare from Pittsburgh to Harrisburgh 6 cents per mile, or $11—and 6½ cents per mile for any intermediate distance. Accommodations on this route generally good and low.

Jno. Blair & Co.
May 28—tf.

R. J. WALKER,

Attorney and Counsellor at Law,

HAVING resigned the Clerkship of the U. S. Court for the Western District of Pennsylvania, will henceforth practise in that Court, and as heretofore, in the other Courts of this County, and devote his exclusive attention to his Professional Business.

Office, Fourth, between Market and Wood-Streets.
Pittsburgh, Feb. 6 6m

THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE,

And Manufacturing & Mercantile Advertiser.

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BY EZRA STILES ELY, D. D.
Pastor of the Third Presbyterian Church, Philad'a.

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It will be printed on good paper, with new long primer or small pica type. Price to subscribers, bound and lettered, 50 cents per copy—to non subscribers, 62½ cents.

A discount of 10 per cent will be allowed to those who subscribe for ten or more copies, or obtain and become responsible for ten or more subscribers.

It will be put to press as soon as 500 copies are subscribed for.

☞ It is requested that those who take charge of subscription papers, will forward them or lists of the names of subscribers to the publisher, during the month of July.

Subscriptions will be received at this office.
July 2, 1824.

John Anderson and M B Belknap,

UNDER THE FIRM OF
J ANDERSON & CO.

BEG leave to inform their friends and the public, that they have commenced a general AGENCY & COMMISSION Business, in Mr. C. Cowan's large and convenient brick warehouse, corner of *Market and Water Streets*, lately occupied by Messrs. Steele & Co.

By their strict attention to business they hope to merit and receive a share of public patronage.

They intend having constantly on hand
Juniatta Bar Iron,

Nails	Spades
Scythes	Shovels
Sickles	Drawing Chains
Castings	Window Glass, &c.

Also, a general assortment of
Steubenville Cloths,
At the last reduced prices.

A QUANTITY OF
PRIME BACON, for sale.
Pittsburgh, May 7, 1824.—tf

A SERVANT BOY For Sale,

WHO has about four years to serve, is an excellent farmer, and a good house servant. He will be warranted as sober and honest. For terms inquire of the Editor of the Pittsburgh Gazette.
December 13.—tf.

American Sunday School Union.

THE SUNDAY SCHOOL MAGAZINE.

THE Managers of the American Sunday School Union intend to commence a monthly Magazine on the first day of July next.

The object of this work will be, to give a summary record of the proceedings of the American Sunday School Union, and its auxiliary and kindred societies, in all parts of the world; to make public the best method of conducting Sabbath Schools, admitting the discussion of such questions as relate to their management; to notice and review, with particular reference to their tendency, juvenile books, and such as treat on subjects of education, to give such hints on *training up children in the way of the Lord*, as are suited to the *family circle* as well as the Sabbath School, to insert such well authenticated facts, anecdotes, and memoirs of pious youth, as tend to exhibit the power of divine truth, encourage parents and Sabbath School Teachers, and interest the minds of the pious; and, finally, to animate its readers of all classes, to take their part in the prayers and labors necessary for the religious education of the rising generation.

The value of Sabbath Schools has been strikingly displayed as reforming and preventing juvenile delinquency, especially in our larger towns, and there is scarcely a respectable member of society, who has not in some way or other signified his approbation of their results. But the Managers of the A. S. S. U. wish to bring these Schools more immediately into the notice of all the families in our land, feeling confident that what has formerly commanded but cold assent, will so gain upon their affections, as to secure for it their cordial esteem and ardent support. The Managers, therefore, solicit an audience, in all our families, for their silent messenger, whose monthly visits, they hope, will both edify and please.

TERMS.

I. A Number, consisting of 32 octavo pages, printed on fine paper with a good type, will be published on the first day of every month, making one volume of about 390 pages in a year.

II The price of the work will be *one dollar and fifty cents* per annum, payable on the reception of the 6th Number.

III. Subscriptions will not be received for a less period than one year, and notices of discontinuance must be given before the publication of the eleventh Number of a volume.

IV. Societies or individuals, paying for six copies, may receive a seventh copy gratis.

Subscriptions are respectfully solicited.—Those who procure them are requested to transmit a list of their names and places of residence, stating the mode of conveyance, written in a fair hand, to A. Claxton, Agent of the American Sunday School Union, at the Depository, No 29, North Fourth street, Philadelphia.

Communications suited to the design and plan of this work will be thankfully received.
June 25—3t.

Crape, Silk & Fancy Goods.

Fresh Summer Assortment.

PLAIN and figured *Canton Crapes*, figured *Crape Robes, French Crapes, Crape Scarfs,* } *Assorted Colors*
Green & red, red & blue & black *Senshaws,*
Pink, blue and black *Sarcenets*
Plaid and twilled dress and black mantua
Mazarini blue and black figured
Green and white Florence } SILKS

India and French Satins.

Washington Eagle, Jackson, Clay, and a variety of other BLACK SILK VESTINGS

Men's and Women's white and black silk *Hose* and *Gloves*—*Plaid Bombazines*—*Cambric Linens*—*Long Lawns.* A great variety of silk, gauze, plaid, merino and Zelia *Handkerchiefs*—fine fig'd and plain Swiss *Muslins*—linen, pattinet and cotton *Laces*—white and black lace *Veils*, and rich lace *Collarets* and *Ruffs.* A large variety of watch, mantua, satin and fancy *Ribbons*—new style *Calicoes*—*Painted Muslins* and *Ginghams*—a few fine *Leghorn Bonnets.* No. 48—crimson, black, blue and slate colored *Silk Velvets*—fancy *Wreaths*, and *Artificial Flowers.*

AND
An excellent assortment of all kinds of
DRY GOODS,

Domestic Cottons—Cotton Yarn and Candlewick—Hardwares—Queensware—China-ware—Glass-ware—Groceries, &c.

WILL BE FOUND AT
HARRIS'S CASH STORE.
June 25—3t.

NOTICE.

THOSE indebted to M. P. Cassilly & Co. will please call and settle their respective accounts with Peter Cassilly, (who will be found at their ware house, in Fourth street, or at T. Cassilly's,) before the first day of August next, after that date their books, &c will be left with a proper officer for collection, without respect to persons.

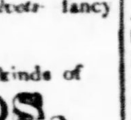
FOR SALE.
Nitre Hall Gunpowder,
100 Kegs Virginia Twist Tobacco,
SEGARS, &c.

M. P. Cassilly, & Co.
June 25, 1824—3t

LOWRIE & CURTIS,
Wholesale Grocers,

Wood, between Second and Third Streets,
HAVE JUST RECEIVED,

60 bags Green Coffee,
30 chsts fresh Y H Tea
20 bbls. Herrings, 1824,
1000 lbs. prime Western Reserve Cheese,



And a general assortment of GROCERIES, which they offer for sale, at the lowest prices.

M. B. LOWRIE,

KEEPS his OFFICE in the North corner of the Diamond, in the room lately occupied by R. Christy, Esq.
May 21.—tf.

S. A. DUBARRY,

HAS JUST RECEIVED, AND OFFERS FOR SALE,
A new and general assortment of
India, European and Domestic
GOODS,
AMONG WHICH ARE:

THREAD LACES,
4-4, 5-4, 6-4, 7-4, 8-4 Merino Shawls and Scarfs, assorted colors,
French and Italian Crapes, and Crape Lisse,
French and figured Satin Mantua and Crape Lisse Ribbons
Men's and Women's and Children's Wood stock, Wash Leather, Silk, Kid, Beaver, and York Tan Gloves.
Men's and Women's and Children's Black and White Silk and Cotton Hose
Cloths, Cassimeres and Cassinets
Painted Muslins, Chintzes and Calicoes
Figured and plain Crapes, assorted colors
Plaid and plain Sarsenets, Senshaws, Pungees and Pelong
Silk and Cotton Bandanna Handkerchiefs
Madrass do
An extensive assortment of Leghorn, Bollivar, Split, Straw and Gimp FLATS & BONNETS
Brown and bleached Domestic Sheetings and Shirtings
Checks, and Domestic Plaids, Wilmington and Washington Stripes
Black Silk, Valentia and Jackson Vest patterns
Grosde Naples, Levantines, and French Florence
Bobbinet Laces and Veils
Masonic Aprons.
Fine Antic and Sallad Oil
Cologne Water and Pomatum.
False Curls, Black Hair Pins, and a variety of other Fancy Articles.

All of which will be sold,
Wholesale and Retail,
At a small advance, for Cash or approved acceptances.

ALSO—3000lbs. VERDIGRIS.
Pittsburgh, April 1f—t198.

H. BONNET,

At his Wholesale Dry Goods Store,
Between Second & Third, Market Street,
HAS FOR SALE
Prime Muskrat & Beaver Skins,
And every kind of *Hat Trimmings.*

He continues to be an agent for the celebrated Dr. T. W. DYOTT, and has just received for sale, *Wholesale and Retail,* a supply of the well known and curative

ANTI-BILIOUS PILLS,
(on which he is authorized to allow a fair discount to those who buy by the quantity,)
ELIXIR OF HEALTH, RHEUMATIC DROPS, BITTERS, TOOTH-POWDERS,
ITCH OINTMENT,
Eye-Water, Plaster of Mahy, &c.
June 18, 1824—tf.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned hereby gives public notice to all whom it may concern, that on the 2nd day of February, 1822, by divers good deeds and assignments, and assurances in law, he become the owner and absolute proprietor, within the limits hereinafter mentioned, of all the patent rights granted by the United States to Mark Reeves and Richard Reeves, for making, using, or vending machines for cutting and heading nails, and for the several improvements made by them, or invented by them, as specified and explained in their several patents duly registered in the offices in the department of state for the United States, and bearing date on the days and years following, viz: 14th Nov. 1811, 3d Feb. 1812, 31st Oct. 1812, 16th April, 1813, and 28th September, 1813.

That he is also in like manner the owner and absolute proprietor of the patent right granted by the United States to Jesse Reed and to Briggs R. Reed, on the 18th August, 1810, and on the 14th August, 1811, duly registered in the aforesaid office, for improvements in the machinery for cutting and heading of nails.

Having learned that several persons are now using the machinery secured by these patents; and that others are preparing to make, sell and use the same without license, or purchase from him, in violation of his clear and indisputable right, and to his great prejudice. He therefore makes it known, to all who may be in any manner concerned, that his right under his deeds, and purchases, extends over all that portion of Pennsylvania and Virginia, situate west of the Allegheny mountain—to the whole of the states of Ohio, Kentucky, Indiana and Illinois—excepting only such grants or licenses as had been sold before the 2nd of February, 1822.

The undersigned therefore earnestly calls on all those who are now making, using, or vending machinery described and secured by any of the patents above mentioned, to desist from further interference with his just rights; and gives this timely warning to all who purpose making, using or vending machinery described and secured as aforesaid by said patents, that they will be prosecuted according to the laws of the United States, and in the courts of the United States, for every further violation of the rights acquired by him at an immense expense, and which he is willing for a reasonable compensation, to authorize in all proper situations throughout the western country.

He has placed all this business in the hands of his counsel, James Ross, Esq. of this city, with instructions to proceed in the same, after the first day of July next, if no arrangement is made in the mean time, with those embraced in this notice.

Christopher Cowan.
Pittsburgh, June 11, 1824.—tf BB.

Public Notice is hereby given,

THAT the Notes, Book Accounts, and all other property of Robert Patterson & J. H. Lambdin, late Stationers and Paper Manufacturers, trading under the firm of *R Patterson & Lambdin*, have been assigned to the subscribers this day for the benefit of creditors.

HENRY HOLDSHIP,
C. ANSHUTZ,
MARTIN RAHM.
Pittsburgh, Sept. 22, 1823—tf.

Cincinnati Steam Mill LOTTERY,

FIRST CLASS.
S. Patterson and James Reynolds,
COMMISSIONERS.
J. and G. R. Gilmore,
AGENTS.

Scheme.

1	Prize of	$10,000	is	$10,000
1	do of	5,000	is	5,000
1	do of	2,000	is	2,000
5	Prizes of	1,000	is	5,000
12	do of	500	is	6,000
20	do of	100	is	2,000
50	do of	50	is	2,500
80	do of	20	is	1,600
200	do of	15	is	3,000
3575	do of	12	is	42,900
3945 Prizes				$80,000
4055 Blanks				
8000 Tickets, at		$10	is	$80,000

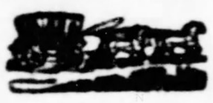
THE Legislature of Ohio, taking into consideration the immense public and private loss sustained by the destruction, of the *Cincinnati Steam Mill*, by fire, passed a law authorizing the individual sufferers to raise by lottery the sum of $30,000, to be applied towards rebuilding the establishment. Commissioners and agents of the first respectability have been appointed to superintend and manage the lottery, all of whom have given ample security, and every precaution taken to ensure the approbation of those who think proper to purchase tickets, which are now offered at the original prices. All prizes will be paid (if required) where the tickets were sold.

TICKETS $10,
Halves $5 00 | Quarters $2 50

ORDERS RECEIVED AT
TOWNES' OFFICE,
Corner of Market and Third Streets,
And at the Auction and Commission Store of
DAVIS & HANSON,
Front Street, Pittsburgh.
June 25—tf.

NEW STORE.

ROBINSON & WILLOCK,
HAVE JUST RECEIVED, and are now opening, at the store lately occupied by Mr. *William M'Knight*, in Market street,
A FRESH AND SEASONABLE ASSORTMENT OF
Foreign and Domestic GOODS.
Among which are
Cloths, Cassimers and Cassinets
Painted Muslins, Chintzes and Calicoes
Figured and Plain Crapes, assorted
Brown & bleached Domestic Shirtings & Sheetings
Leghorn Flats and Straw Bonnets
Plaid, figured and plain Silks
Umbrellas and Parasols
HATTERS' TRIMMINGS, &c.
Which will be sold, *WHOLESALE & RETAIL*, at the most reduced prices.
April 23, 1824—6mo.



THE SUBSCRIBER

INFORMS his friends and the public, that he has removed from his old stand, on the Pittsburgh and Greensburgh turnpike, about twenty miles east of Pittsburgh, to the sign of the
STAGE AND HORSES,
At the corner of Wood and Fifth Streets
PITTSBURGH;

Where, from his strict attention, long experience, and comfortable accommodations, he hopes to give general satisfaction to travellers and others.

☞ The STAGES to and from the eastern cities will stop at his house, as usual; and will leave Pittsburgh every morning at 4 o'clock, for Philadelphia, Baltimore, &c.

He returns his thanks to his friends and the public, for the patronage heretofore received, and solicits a continuance of it.

☞ Travellers wishing to leave their HORSES in Pittsburgh, and to proceed by the stage, will have them carefully kept, on moderate terms.

Robert Stewart.
Pittsburgh, March 19 1824.—tf.

Boarding and Day School.

Mrs. Spencer's Seminary

FOR YOUNG LADIES, will recommence on *Monday, April 5th*, in that spacious house belonging to Mr. Miltenberger, in Front street, next door to the old Post-Office, where young ladies will be genteelly boarded, and instructed in the various branches of useful and ornamental education.

N B For the accommodation of those who may have a distance to walk, DINNER BOARDERS will be taken on reasonable terms.
March 26, 1824—tf.

LAW NOTICE.

Edward Turner & Duncan S. Walker,
HAVE formed a connexion in the *practice of the Law.* They will attend all the courts in the city of Natchez, the Circuit courts of of Wilkinson and other counties adjacent to Adams, in the state of Mississippi, and the courts in Concordia, Louisiana. Their office is that of the late firm of *Turner & Metcalfe*, at the house of E Turner, near the corner of Second South and Front Streets, Natchez.

E. Turner,
D. S. Walker.
Natchez, April 23.—M. 28. tf.

Bank Note Exchange.

CORRECTED semi-monthly, at N. Holmes's Exchange-Office, Market, between Second and Third Streets, Pittsburgh.

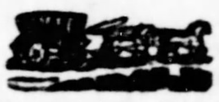
Pennsylvania.		*New York.*	
U.S. Bank & bran.	par	City banks	par
Philadelphia banks	par	Troy & Albany	1
Bank of Pittsburgh	par	Mohawk bk. Schenec.	1
Easton	par	Newburgh	1
Germantown	par	Orange county	1
Montgomery co.	par	Catskill	1
West-Chester	par	Bk of Columbia, Huds.	1
Farmers' bank Lanc.	par	Middle District	1
Harrisburgh	par	Auburn	1
Bucks county	par	Geneva	1
Lancaster bank,	dis. 1	Central bk. Cher. val.	1
Northampton	1	Chenango	1
Swatara	1	Utica bk. & branches	1
York bank	1	Ontario bk. at Utica	1
Chambersburgh	1	do at Canandaigua	1
Greensburgh	1	Plattsburgh	3
Brownsville	1	*Georgia.*	
Gettysburgh	1	St. bks. gen. $5 & up.	4½
Susquehanna Br. Co.	1	*Maryland.*	
Farmer's bk. Reading	1	Baltimore city bks.	par
Pittsburgh city bills	1½	City bk of Baltimore	2
Huntingdon	12½	George's county	1
Centre	10	Annap. & br. Easton	1
Ohio.		Fredk. co. Hav. de Gra.	1
Bank of Steubenville	1	Westminster	1
F. & M. bank of Steub.	1	Hagerstown	1
Mount Pleasant	1½	Williamsport	1
St. Clairsville	do	*New-Jersey.*	
Western Reserve	do	St. bk. at N Brunsw.	1
Bank of Chillicothe	do	Trenton bank	1
Lancaster	do	New Brunswick bank	1
Marietta	do	State bk. at Trenton	1
Columbus	do	Mount Holley	1
Portsmouth	12½	Camden	1
Dayton	10	Cumberland	1
Kentucky.		Newark Insurance	1
Maysville	1½	State bk. at Morris	1
Indiana.		do at Elizabethtown	1
F. & M. Bk Madison	12½	Sussex	1
Branch at Lawrenceb	50	Paterson bank	1
North Carolina.		*Connecticut.*	
State bk. & br. $5 & up	4½	Eag. bk. payab. at N Y.	par
South Carolina.		N. Haven bk. do. do.	par
Charleston, $5 & up.	3	Bridgeport	1
Delaware.		Middletown bank	1
Bank of Delaware	par	Phœnix bk. Hartford	1
Wilmington & bran.	par	Derby bank	1
Commercial bk. Del.	par	*Virginia.*	
Farmers' bk. of Del.	par	Richmd & br. $5 & up.	1
Bran. at New-Castle	par	Valley Bank & bran.	1
do. at Wilmington	par	N. W. bk. Wheeling	1
do. at Georgetown	par	*Rhode-Island.*	
Massachusetts.		Providence banks	3
Boston bks. $5 & up.	par	Washington bk. West.	3
Springfield	3	Phœnix bank at do.	3
Hampsh. bk. N Hampt.	3	N.E. Commercial bk.	3
Salem	3	Other R I. notes gen.	4
Worcester	3	*Vermont.*	
Other Mass. notes	3	Burlington	3
District Columbia gen.	1	*New Hampshire* gen.	3

FOR SALE.

A GROUND RENT of six hundred and forty dollars a year, forever. This ground rent arises out of a lot of ground and premises, on the corner of Market and Front streets, in the city of Pittsburgh. The buildings consist of a two story Brick House, 33 feet front on Market street, and 72 feet on Front street, with a two story frame, 17 feet on Market street. The purchaser will be put in possession of the premises, and may retain it until all arrears of rent shall have been paid, and then, if required to give up the possession, he will be entitled to six hundred and forty dollars a year forever.

For terms, which will be reasonable and accommodating, apply to

John Scull.
Allegheny Town, June 4, 1824.—tf.



The Philadelphia Mail Stage,

From Pittsburgh, via Huntingdon, Lewistown and Harrisburgh,

RUNS through, from this place to Harrisburgh, within 4 and 4½ days, alternately, twice every week.

The Proprietors, on the western section of the said route, after tendering their thanks to the public for their former patronage, hereby take the earliest opportunity to notify such as wish to encourage their Line, that although a *partial* derangement lately took place in the carriage of the mail, &c. *that* difficulty having been since obviated, and by express orders of the Post-Master General, we now resume the carriage of the mail; therefore no further disappointments are to be anticipated.

We subjoin, for the satisfaction of such as feel disposed to take a passage in our line, the time of arrival and departure.

The stage will leave Harrisburgh, at the house of Mr. Buehler, on Tuesdays at noon, and Saturdays at 4 o'clock, A. M. and arrive at the house of Col. Ramsay, in Pittsburgh, on Saturday and Wednesday at 2 o'clock, P. M. And, on return, will leave Pittsburgh Tuesdays and Fridays, at 10 o'clock, A. M. and arrive at Harrisburgh Saturdays at noon, and Tuesdays at 8, P. M. Passengers who wish to go through to Harrisburgh in 4 days, will please to enter at each end of the route on Tuesdays. 'Tis also to be understood, that the owners of the line from Harrisburgh eastward, have engaged to take on all passengers going in this line to Philadelphia, without detention.

Rates of Fare from Pittsburgh to Harrisburgh, 6 cents per mile, or $12—and 6½ cents per mile for any intermediate distance. Accommodations on this route generally good and low.

Jno. Blair & Co.
May 28—tf.

R. J. WALKER,
Attorney and Counsellor at Law,

HAVING resigned the Clerkship of the U. S. Court for the Western District of Pennsylvania, will henceforth practice in that Court, and, as heretofore, in the other Courts of this County, and devote his exclusive attention to his Professional Business.

Office, Fourth, between Market and Wood-Streets,
Pittsburgh, Feb. 6 6m

PITTSBURGH.

FRIDAY MORNING, JULY 9, 1824.

The Rev. R. Bruce, D. D. Principal of the Western University of Pennsylvania, has, at our request, politely furnished for insertion in the Gazette, his Address to the Graduates, at the Commencement, held on the 30th ultimo. It follows:

ADDRESS OF THE PRINCIPAL TO THE GRADUATES.

Gentlemen:

THERE are only a few of mankind who can enjoy the advantages of a liberal education. So nearly adjusted are the exigencies of the human family to the general amount of its industry, that it is but a very few that she can spare from the productive arts of life to investigate the principles of science, and to show to what our nature is capable of reaching in intellectual attainments. It is the will of Providence that the great mass of mankind feel, in the nakedness of the circumstances in which they are placed, the spurs of immediate excitement, that the fields may be cultivated, that our houses may be built, that our clothing may be prepared, and that all the drudgery of human life may be performed; and as these things cannot be done in a few feats of brilliant achievement, but by unwearied labor from almost the earliest to the latest hour of human life, the scholar ought to consider himself as a favorite of nature, from the selfish pains which she has exercised to emancipate him, as well as during her operations to perfect in him a distinction in intellectual ornaments from the rest of her children.

You will concede to us, Gentlemen, that during the time you have been under our care, we have been at least anxious to inculcate the fact upon your minds, that the habitations of science are extremely rich, and that those who enter as citizens into her dominions may at length stand greatly distinguished in treasures of knowledge. The care, however, that we took to show you the extent and richness of the field, was, for all the time of its operation, and for all the success with which it could be attended, rather suited to start you upon the career of scientific pursuit, than to make you proficients; our office was like the virtuous matron's part in the choice of Hercules; she told him the advantages and rewards of virtue, but he had the labors, for which he was afterwards deified, himself to perform. In fact, during the term of a collegiate education little more can be done than to open the gates to the temple of fame, and to show a few of the figures in its richest chambers; you must spend your life in personal observation and reflection, upon the detail of the utilities and ornaments which it presents to you, before you are permitted to possess a diploma from the Association of the Sciences.

There are many obstacles, Gentlemen, which meet us in our progress to the highest pitch of intellectual improvement. Less, perhaps, of health in a general way is granted to students than to men in any other circumstances in life. The sedentary habits that are necessarily to be cultivated in order to search into the treasures of knowledge; the forgetfulness of the attitudes in which when the mind is intensely engaged in comparing its ideas, and in beating about through its reflections to start new ones; the pressure upon the animal spirits of the mind's hesitation, and nice balancing of competing arguments, before a decision can be satisfactorily made, all tend to relax the system, and to beguile us of the blessings of health. In stating to you, therefore, the task that lies before you, and which to attain excellence, must through life be unwearicdly supported, it is supposed, that too much care cannot be taken of health, and of that arrangement of study and exercise which the avidity of an ardent student is so ready to forget. In reading the history of some of the finest geniuses, we may state to you for your encouragement, it is surprising to see, under what feebleness of constitution, the fruits of their mind ripened into perfection; how by care in attention to diet, to hours of study, to recreation, to sleep, and to the positions in which they took up the subjects of human knowledge, digested them, and transfused them with all the light of their genius into their compositions, they appeared rather to refresh than to weaken the vigor of their constitutions. His composure returned to Cowper, and more brilliancy beamed in his eye, during the periods of his most ardent study, than on other occasions; and Des Cartes rose above the infirmities of his youth, as his application to mathematics and metaphysical disquisition became more intense.

A great obstacle, gentlemen, to general improvement in scientific attainments is the business of a profession. With this, however, few can dispense, and perhaps none should desire it. The calls of society are so many, that if we be excused from laboring with our hands in any of the mechanical arts, we cannot be excused from promoting our own and the interests of mankind, in a liberal profession. Much less perhaps can this be supposed the case in the happy republican society in which we live, than in some other parts of the world, where nature is less impartial in the distribution of her gifts; as well as people less happy in the form of government which they have chosen. A profession has dignity as it from its suitableness to the practical powers of man; and it is the only means by which one can voluntarily incorporate himself in the general family of industry which the whole creation presents; in the fish of every tribe, and fowl of every wing; in the insect that crawls, or beast that roams the fields; among men in general, in their savage state, or highest attainments of refinement; among the angels who are ministering spirits, and in the hand of God who in all the vicissitudes of things is in all and through all.

In respect to whatever profession you may respectively choose, let me state to you, that it should be your highest ambition to excel in it. In respect to the lower species of creation, their instincts direct them in the lines of their activity, and we are astonished at the proficiency which each individual in its respective tribe displays, each appears a master in the little arts which its situation assigns to it; but in respect to man, even in the most favorable circumstances, he frequently rests far below the summit to which he might ascend. In fact a liberal profession often degenerates into a mere art of gaining a livlihood—that cultivation of science, which is the base of eminence, and the means of improving their usefulness, is as little pursued by many, as facts are examined and arranged, with a view to enlarge the stock of human experience. But we would advise you to choose the best models in the profession on which you enter: to repeat to yourselves often the difficulty of attaining excellence, to suppress that vanity which in almost every individual would flatter him that his proficiency is far in advance of what it really is; and we would advise you never to rest satisfied with a favorable comparison of your attainments with those of many that are around you; and always to ask, is there not much improvement to which duty and application may yet promote me? In this way even the least promising genius, unchoked by the weeds of vanity, and fanned by the breath of a promising air, must, at last, far outshoot those stations over which hover indolence, conceit, and that ill omen which cannot descry an object in futurity, worthy of our awakening for its pursuit.

But, Gentlemen, while we would thus advise you to eminence in your profession, we are aware that the profits which in several instances a gainful profession puts into the hand; that the importance which the principles of our own profession assume through our daily perception of their dignity, and of their practical application; and that the obscurity through which, as it were at a distance, we carelessly view the other departments of knowledge, are ready to beguile, in the most effectual manner, from the proud eminence of scholarship to which we are exhorting you, and which, if life be spent with the spirit of ardor and perseverence which we have prescribed, is undoubtedly attainable. Xenophon, you know, chose the profession of a warrior, and his retreat, at the head of the ten thousand, is the most admired of military manœuvres; but his histories show that his genius was equally cultivated in the refinements of literature, and his moral writings present us with the deep penetration of his mind, and his successful inquiries on these most interesting subjects. Demosthenes in the republic of Athens, chose the profession of an orator, but, as his best biographers say, those that admire Demosthenes for his orations only, see but a small part of the cultivation of his mind—for as a practical statesman, in all the details of business, he was a Roman lawyer, but he was also one of Cicero's generals, well excelled in every kind of theological, moral, and metaphysical discussion, to which, as a learned, his mind could be directed. Lord Erskine, at the retreat of the British from Dunkirk, took the command at the critical moment when no other qualities appeared equal to their dangers, and saved them from destruction; but afterwards he was the greatest ornament of the English bar, inferior to few in the British senate, and wrote on the evidences of our holy religion with a success which showed how varied and deep was the character of his attainments. Of Lord Bacon, who was chancellor of England, it is said, that besides his general acquaintance with all the sciences there was scarce an art, but the principles of which he could explain, and in the appropriate terms too which past ages, or the spirit of late discovery, had affixed to them. Indeed, Gentlemen, almost all men that have excelled in the world, have been eminent in their own profession; but they have, like the Genius of Literature in the frontice-piece of many of our books of science, been also eagerly exerting themselves, to grasp in their embrace, the whole world with all its lines, and the emblems of its relations. While, therefore, you make your profession the principal field of your labors, it is our desire that you draw streamlets for refreshing and enriching this field from the fountains which flow around; and that, even for their own sake, you visit these fountains, and drink of them, because thus, and thus only, can human nature have the sweet consciousness of her own highest attainments.

There is nothing, Gentlemen, that is more influential in regulating the march of our improvement than the choice of companions. The human family are industrious because necessity hires them, and whenever any imagines that he is from under her eye, he is apt to be pleased with those playful acquaintances who break in upon our habits of industry, and make us forget that there is a profit in our maintaining them. A few associates, whose eyes sparkle with life, in their pleasing narration of the thousand trifling occurrences that of joy and sorrow daily take place, are more dangerous to turn aside from the high road of improvement, and from the march of deep and patient investigation, than can be well conceived. These we should at times take pleasure to see; but as we propose higher objects than they can relish, they should not be our companions: for, as the Muses, who inspired Genius, dwelt, in all countries, upon the solitary tops of mountains; so we should reflect, that none but those who have set us an example by looking down upon the humble attainments of our nature, and who are elevated to aid us to gain a higher station, are worthy of becoming our intimate friends. Do not misunderstand me, there are two characters which the man of literature presents to the world; there is that of a man of science, and that of a man of business: as far as this latter character mingles you with the world be complaisant, affable, and without seeming to desire to retire; let the physician be full of frankness and kindness, and like a brother to his patient; let the lawyer appear to be all alive to every step by which the interest of his client may be promoted; and let the minister of the gospel spend his strength in support of the spiritual welfare of them whom Providence has chosen him to feed:—but when the disciple of science views himself in his other character, as one that is to gather knowledge, and to work in the mine where few are called to dig, let him remember, that he can be useful to himself through the aid of others, only when these are qualified to direct, or at least to assist him.

In a word, the world is full of enmity to great literary attainments; the weaknesses of our own constitutions often alarm and stop us; the very success that in a particular profession may be the result of a partial acquaintance with the sciences, often interposes obstacles to future progress; and the very best of men, and most delightful members of society, often, when we have set out with a firm resolution to support the pressure of scientific pursuit, shake our resolution, and overturn our hopes:—But, Gentlemen, the mind that is bent on improvement will not be easily discouraged, nor can it suffer itself, by the snares of success, or the delights of companionship, to forego the realization of its favorite prospects.

This is wise; for what is thus attained? In the busy lines in which we see directed the varied industry of men, there are some eminently successful in acquiring riches, and exemplary in the skill with which they apply them to ornament their habitations; but riches are always like the leaves of the tree, which play as ornaments for a season, and then fall to the ground: but knowledge, which is slowly and imperceptibly acquired, is like that secret effect of vegetation which enlarges the stem, it entwines itself into our personal identity, and appears to enlarge and strengthen our very rational existence. Some find honors, and seem encircled with a garland of fame, than which none could be more desirable; but the honors of a Cyrus, or of an Alexander, or of a Cæsar, walk like the flitting breeze, which is still somewhere traversing the earth, but which is empty, and the most unsubstantial of things; whereas the disciples of science and virtue, are, as was feigned of Æacus and Rhadamanthus, even after death in possession of all their attainments. We know, indeed, little about the future state of our existence; but while we will be strict naked as we came from our mother's womb of all earthly possessions, riches and honors, we know that we shall know God even as he is known—which expression implies, that while there will be great additional light, respecting the works of God, thrown into our minds, that yet all the objects of our faith, and all our just views of nature, in which the attributes of Deity shine, will continue with us. To an intellectual and moral being, then, is there any object that can be imagined so truly worthy of his unwearied pursuit? And let me remark to you, that to excel in knowledge needs not particular combinations of circumstances, as is the case in respect to many other attainments. The warrior, for instance, can gather his laurels only when the genius of discord has tipped with ambition or hatred her arrows of destruction; but the student needs only energy and the command of his own time, to put himself in possession of the highest ornaments of those principles which, as christianity prevails among men, always attend her as her handmaids; which, while she improves the heart and moral affections, improve the outward condition of man, in all the varied views of individual comfort, of public accommodation, and of national prosperity; and which, while the arts that are now built upon them will all cease with the society that requires them, will, as they are in themselves a transcript of the beauties and relations of nature, continue to accompany that soul which has received the seed of eternal life from the hand of the Divine Saviour, to nature's God, whose perfections throughout eternity will be admired in the extent and variety of his works. For, as was observed of the profession which we choose, so in respect to christianity, our spiritual profession, I would remark, a supreme attention is, by an immortal being, always to be given to it; the disciple of nature who has no hold of the principles of revelation, is connected with the prospects of futurity by a sad vale of darkness, which forms a piteous contrast to the light of his science; the man, indeed, seems to us to be in the mournful condition of the owl, who is doomed to seek her way by the light of the stars, and is blinded by the effulgence of day:—but yet, as the Deity has surrounded himself with his works, and as nature has collected around her loveliest productions a rougher covering, as the bark about the tree, as the husk about the ear, and as the silex about the diamond, so, while the life which is by faith in the word of God, is that alone which claims the right to appear before him, and while he himself is the future portion of his people, our knowledge here of the relations and works of nature, is an emblem that this life, whose prospect is eternal, will, as we have said, aspire to an alliance with the whole extent of the creation.

But, Gentlemen, while the principles of science incorporate themselves with our intellectual existence, and shed their radiance upon its future prospects, this influence just alluded to, of the sciences connecting themselves with the present welfare of the human family, is, of itself, a consideration of great importance, and raises them before the view of the thoughtful and benevolent mind, to a value as extended as are the interests of mankind, and as protracted as are their prospects. Every thing, Gentlemen, in our world, is progessive towards perfection; and that which has the longest infancy in every species, promises the longest duration: But the human family has been long in subduing the forests of the wilderness; its manners have been slow in their progress to refinement; its principles of government have been blasted and checked perpetually in their career of advancement; and in its present state, over the wastes of space, like all the works of earthly origin, shall wear in long life of infirmity and age. But now that the period of the wilderness' being cultivated, and of so vast a population about to come under laws and religion, has arrived, science, which is the great spring of improvement and happiness to mankind, is an object of greater importance than at any former period of its history. The human family, you know, wandered into regions, in a period of their ignorance, when they entirely, after a little, forgot the way by which they might return; and becoming scattered over the face of the earth, without any knowledge of one another, they appeared like dead and separated members, which have no principle of life or union to dignify their common origin; but, for years past, the nations of the earth have been becoming reciprocally acquainted with one another; and they are all, under the influence of the general means of improvement, hastening to appear as brothers in the same great family; the ignorant are about to rise to knowledge, and the enslaved to enjoy their liberty. What, then, Gentlemen, is to elevate and to direct the exertions of this vast community of the family of mankind?—Through the whole extent of their various business—to pilot them, with the greatest ease and expedition, through the boisterous ocean, and to direct the mechanism of their arts in all that is ornamental, and in all that is useful, is the province of the sciences. Some people have entertained an idea that philosophy is an idle and barren matron; but it is she who has recovered mankind from their dispersion and barbarism; it is she who has opened the sources of their wealth, and put already so many elements of power under their direction; and it is she who must still preside and gather influence among them; for the history of the human race must be progressive; and the world, with all its folly and depravity, never can be able to shake off the blessings of religion and science, which, all the analogies of nature show us, are sowing for a long season of fruitful enjoyment.

And, Gentlemen, as we have spoken of the attainments of science following the procurements of christianity into the world to come; so, in many instances, science precedes in this world, and shows that she is of unparalleled value, not only by directing and improving all the political and civil concerns of men, but by aiding to introduce among them the blessings of our divine religion. Where barbarism is, the institutions of christianity cannot take root, and civilization must precede the habits of a religious life; and, in many nations, where a partial civilization has grown up, interwoven with the venerable habits of a mysterious and dark superstition, a more effective method to beguile the human mind from the infatuation of its unmeaning attachments, cannot exist, than to show, from the voice of science, the dignity of the human intellect; the knowledge of nature which we undoubtedly possess, and the harmonious manner in which our religion, instead of fearing, courts, for the interests of mankind, the co-operation of the highest attainments of the sciences. Thus, while the circulations of commerce, like the lines from the points of the compass, which never return into themselves, are forever to flow, science enters into the workhouses, where the materials of human ornaments and usefulness are prepared, and directs the hand of every artist, and she does not leave his materials, but carries them through the pathless deep, by every quicksand, shoal or shelving rock, the position of which her abilities and care have ascertained, to their ultimate destination; and, wherever she goes, the genius of the prosperity of the world, she shows herself either co-operating with the blessings of our religion to improve and promote the prosperity of mankind, or, at least, making some preparation for its future reception.

In our address to the Graduates last year, we observed, that owing to the influence of christianity and the sciences in reforming mankind, and in encouraging the refinements and arts of life among them, and from the prospect of their general diffusion, it would be necessary, if as a nation we were to maintain any eminence among the numerous competitors that throughout the world start up as rivals, that we make unwearied exertions. It would be a desirable thing, if, in this particular part of the nation, a spirit could be awakened, and maintained, to aid, by the most persevering efforts, the literary character of our far-famed republic. In some respects our circumstances are advantageous for planting the seeds which, tho' for a time they may feebly vegetate, yet at length may become familiar to the soil, and prosper to great advantage. In cities that are in some degree removed from the bustle of commerce, and where wealth affords many hours of leisure, and numbers may form societies for the prosecution of scientific discovery and investigation, there are attainments to be made which no other situation can well afford. The most eminent cities of science in Europe are those which are comparatively free from the distracting cares of commerce, whose inhabitants are rich and numerous, and whose neighborhood is populous and flourishing.—But while the local situation of our city, and the relations of the country to her on the east and west, promise that she is to be rich in manufactures, and in a commerce which, comparatively, can create little anxiety, and so might afford, if a vigorous enterprise were maintained, an abode for literary eminence; we are as yet, gentlemen, in a great degree, ignorant of the history of the progress, and of the present state of many of the sciences. An ordinary graduate knows, that in ancient Greece and Rome considerable attainments were made in science, and he has experienced some of the advantages of our modern improvements; but has he any conception of the zeal and success, that, throughout the scientific world, have crowned the labors of philosophers in the differential and integral calculi, and in their application to the mechanism of the heavens, and to the mechanical arts? Does he know the attainments of philosophy in hydrodynamicks, where experiment and calculation have done so much? Has he any idea of the success of the trigonometrical operations of the present age? Has he any adequate knowledge of the present state of geology, where the labors of the enterprising have brought so much knowledge to light? Has he any conception of the results to which comparative anatomy has led? Does he appear to be aware even of the attainments of the optician or chemist?

It is not to be expected that perhaps a society similar to the numerous associations which are known to the philosophical world, and which fill the scientifical journals of the day with so much original matter, in detailing new discoveries, and in making applications of them, is soon to be originated amongst us; but that eager pursuit after knowledge which we have warmly recommended to you, while it is absolutely necessary, in order to know any thing of the present attainments of the scientifical world, will, if warmly persevered in by you, and if joined in by others who may succeed you, not be without its influence, in respect to the growth of a proper spirit of philosophizing; and may, at no very distant period, like the latent particles of electricity that are imperceptibly collecting in the air, arrive at a crisis, when its forces will be concentrated, and its energies unfolded, to bestow upon us a most plenteous rain. Say you that the prospect of unwearied application is painful and discouraging? Its steps are delightful; its rewards, you see, are unbounded; and if the name of the place where we live is ever to enjoy renown, it cannot, as in the infant state of the world, when cities were nations, gather it by feats of war, but it must be in the road which is always open to all, and to succeed in which, our situation, if properly interpreted and improved, is not without its advantages. Some of you may indeed be dispersed into different parts of this extensive country; but, wherever you go, Gentlemen, let every one of you recollect that the highest attainment of human nature is its intellectual improvement; that the light of knowledge attends forever, like his light the sun, the man who is in possession of it; that science is indeed most eminently cultivated, and must yet make great improvements, and that you are her professed disciples and admirers;—and our highest wish for all of you is, that you may be happy and prosperous in the world, rich in its literature and science, and adorned, at last, with that wisdom and felicity which surpass the highest attainments and intellectual enjoyments of the most blessed period of the world, far more than the mind of a Locke or of a Newton can transcend the little instincts of the least insect in creation.

Erratum.—In the notice of the Commencement, in our last,—for "Alexander Shields, of Bedford co." —read, *of Franklin county, Pa.*

Mr. S. Bryson, of Mifflin, should have been mentioned in last week's paper, as taking the first honor.

BACHELORS' CELEBRATION.

The fourth of July, 1824, was celebrated on the fifth, by the Bachelor Club of Pittsburgh. Their Declaration of Independence, which follows below, having been read, they demonstrated their preference for "the good old way" of living, exemplified by their "grave and reverend seniors," by drinking the following toasts, and listening to an appropriate address, which was delivered by a member.

TOASTS.

The Day. The memory of the single men who made it the most glorious of our anniversaries, without waiting for advice from "the home department."

Ourselves. We deserve the next blessing, for we would have done likewise.

Our slanderers. "*Honi soit qui mal y pense.*"

Single blessedness. "Life let us cherish
While yet the taper glows."

From loneliness, to company that may weary us, but cling to our shoulders, like the old man of the sea to Sinbad the Sailor—out of the frying pan into the fire.

From little bread and more than one of us to eat it; from an empty purse, the night before market day, and somebody to bid us provide for to-morrow, "Angels and ministers of grace defend us!"

Good old Socrates. The oracle called him the wisest of men: His rib found him the most patient of sufferers.

Sir Isaac Newton. Philosophy came from heaven to claim him as her own. He would not jilt her, by taking an earthly bride.

Bachelor Oldbuck, "The Antiquary." The dust of forgetfulness shall not obscure his memory, though we should wipe it away with our best pocket handerchiefs, hemmed by the fairest of "womankind."

The first sleep of the first man. Was his second or third so long or so sound?

Our inclinations. "Let us alone," and no tariff of duties upon them, ad valorem or specific.

Matrimonial partnerships—better never to be formed than to be dissolved "by mutual consent," "their own limitation," or elopement of one of the concern.

A north pole winter of celibacy, rather than be kept in hot water under the equator of matrimony.

The tea-table caucus—not sanctioned by our constitution, even when its members would elect our rulers in their "private capacity."

The next President. He will do more good in the cabinet, than in the nursery; and he will never maintain peace at home, unless he has been careful not to establish imprudent "domestic relations"

Wash days. Happy are they who exclude them from their household calendar, and hear not the scoldings that they bring forth.

Our war ships. Though called feminine by grammarians, they have done gloriously, because they were *well manned*, and under strict discipline.

Breach of marriage promises. Before juries find for plaintiffs, let them be convinced, by "incontrovertible evidence" how they were obtained, and whether the "damages" claimed, were calculated before they were incurred, or suits brought.

Our "time honored" sisters—
Sigh no more, ladies, sigh no more;
Men were deceivers ever—
One foot in sea, and one on shore,
To one thing constant never.
Then sigh not so,
But let them go,
And be you blithe and bonny;—
Converting all your sounds of woe
Into hey nonny, nonny.

History. Do you want to know why so few bachelors are blessed with its smiles, or honored with its influence? Its muse is of the genus feminine, and as she never had an offer of marriage, she is a particularly crabbed old lady.

The man in the moon. He seems to be a single gentleman, though his face is not always unclouded.

Bachelors' sweet tempers. Take care how you would sour them with the acid of wedlock.
"Last week I took a wife,
And when I first did woo her,
I swore to stick, through life,
Like cobbler's wax unto her;
But soon we went, by some mishap,
To loggerheads together,
And when my wife began to strap,
Why I began to leather."

Gen. Ogle. His services to "the better part of creation" would be more "uniform," and the bellowing of his bulls more in concert with the chirpings of his grasshoppers, if he would abandon buff facings, and legislate in petticoats.—"Thou wear a lion's hide! doff it for shame,
And hang a calf's skin on those recreant limbs."

DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE,

By the Bachelor Club, in their own proper persons assembled.

When, in the sincerity of certain feelings, it becomes convenient for one class of people to refuse the domestic bonds which are prepared for them by another, and to retain among the singulars of the earth, the separate and peculiar comforts to which the beneficence of Nature and of Nature's God has entitled them, a decent respect for the conjunctions of mankind requires that they should declare the causes which restrain them from amalgamation.

We hold these truths to be self-evident—that all men are created single; that they are endowed by their Creator with certain comfortable rights; that, among these are peace, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness: That to secure these rights, celibacy is cherished among men, receiving its just privileges from a dislike to be governed; that whenever any form of government becomes dangerous to these ends, it is the right of bachelors to reject, or avoid it, and to support their own government, resting its foundation on such feelings, and organizing its policy in such form, as to them shall seem most likely to secure their safety and happiness. Politeness, indeed, will dictate, that customs long established should not be disregarded for light and transient causes; and accordingly, all experience hath shown that singles are less disposed to be doubled, while singularity is comfortable, than to yoke themselves, by renouncing the liberty to which they are accustomed. But when a long train of hints and scandals, pursuing invariably the same object, evinces a design to reduce them under absolute conjugality, it is their right, it is their duty to denounce such customs, and to provide new arguments for their future tranquillity. Such has been the unjust treatment of bachelors; and such is now the necessity which constrains them to hold fast their favorite state of existence. The history of the present age of small talk, is a history of repeated winks and inuendos, all having in direct object, the establishment of an absolute control over us bachelors. To prove this, let facts be submitted to an unmarried world.

It has refused its toleration to inclinations, the most natural, and consistent with our poverty.

It has refused to believe other rumors, for the vindication of large numbers of singulars, unless these singulars would relinquish the right of representation at the tea-table,—a right indifferent to them, and valuable to females only.

It has called together female caucuses, at places unusually public, and contiguous to the source of their scandalous insinuations, for the sole purpose of encouraging them in a continuance of their whisperings.

It has brulled false representations of bachelors, repeatedly, for opposing, with manly firmness, its common-places, on the blessings of matrimony.

It has refused, for an indefinite time, after such false representations, to permit others, more veracious, to be disseminated; whereby the slandering propensities, incapable of annihilation, have continued with tatlers at large, for their exercise; the truth remaining, in the mean time, exposed to all the danger from "morning calls," from without, and evening "accidentals" within.

It has endeavored to depreciate the advantages of our state, for that purpose inventing excuses for the increase of marriages; refusing to credit others, to justify their reasonable number, and misrepresenting the condition of new married couples.

It has favored the maladministration of justice, by giving its credence to tales for establishing gossipping powers. It has made bachelors dependent on its whims, alone, for the tenure of their liberties, and the amount and permanency of their happiness.

It has invented a number of new falsehoods, and sent, every where, bevies of "belles," to ridicule our resolutions, and frown down their firmness.

It has kept among us, in times of peace, inveterate whisperers, without the consent of our convenience.

It has affected to render the masculine, dependent on, and inferior to the female power.

It has combined with coquettes, to subject us to a jurisdiction foreign to our constitution, and unencouraged by our intentions; giving its assent to their schemes of pretended indifference:

For exacting large supplies of flattery from us.

For protecting them, by a false politeness, from neglect, for any flirtations, which they should commit on the bachelors of these times.

For cutting up our reputation in all parts of speech.

For imposing attentions upon us, without our good will.

For depriving us, in innumerable cases, of the benefits of quiet,—by silence.

For transporting us beyond thirty, to be tried for pretended old bachelorship.

For slandering the free condition of unmarried existence, in neighboring taverns; recommending, in its stead, matrimonial government, and representing its miseries, so as to render it, at once a reproach, and a bug bear, for introducing the most absolute rule among these bachelors.

For taking away our good nature, misrepresenting our most valuable enjoyments, and traversying, outrageously, the nature of our feelings.

For assailing our own freedom, and fancying themselves invested with power to lure us into all follies whatsoever.

It has established a bachelor club here, by declaring us out of its books, and waging war against us.

It has plundered our patience, ransacked our motives, flouted our feelings, and denied the reality of our pleasures.

It is, at this time, inciting the small wits of inveterate dandies to augment the works of rhymsters, romancers, and sentimentalists, long since begun, with circumstances of folly and mischief, scarcely paralleled in the most barbarous scribbling, and totally unworthy the head of a sensible writer.

It has compelled our fellow-bachelors, taken napping in their arm chairs, to bear witness against their sincerity, to become the deserters of their friends and brethren, or to belie themselves, by their marrying.

It has caused domestic insurrections amongst us, and has endeavored to hiss, on the staunchest of our fraternity, the noisy packs of incorrigible exquisites, whose known mode of pestering is, an undistinguished yelping at all sense, decorum, and independence.

In every stage of these oppressions, we have struggled for our privileges, with the most reasonable arguments: our struggles have been resisted, only with repeated importunities. An age, whose character is thus marked by every act which may prevent celibacy, is unfit to be the ruler of a free bachelor.

Nor have we been wanting in respect to our married acquaintance. We have warned them, from time to time, of attempts made by their ultras to extend an uncomfortable jurisdiction over us. We have reminded them of the conveniences of our situation & principles, every where. We have appealed to their domestic anxieties and discords; and we have adjured them, by the twinges of their own consciences, to discontinue these provocations, which would, inevitably, excite our bile and recrimination. They, too, have been deaf to the voice of justice and inclination. We must therefore persist in the opinion which dictates our assertion, and hold them, as we hold the rest of plurals—unanimous in words—in feelings divided.

We, therefore, the identities of the bachelor club, in special meeting assembled, appealing to the supreme tribunal of conscience for the rectitude of our intentions, do, in the name, and by the authority of the unconjugated of these states, publish and declare, that these *united singulars* are, and of right ought to be, free and independent bachelors; that they are averse from all pinching, by the marriage noose; and that all present connexion between them and the state of matrimony, is, and ought to be, totally declined; and that, as free, independent bachelors, they have full intention to avoid war, preserve peace, refuse alliances, establish clubs, and to do all other acts and things which independent bachelors may of right do. And for the support of this declaration, with a firm reliance on the singularity of our actions, we mutually pledge to each other, our hands, our empty purses, and our insulted honor.

[*The Address in our next.*]

TO BREWERS.

The Subscriber wishes to Sell or Rent

Brewery No. 4,

IN the Eastern suburbs of the City. The establishment has lately been in complete operation, is now calculated to brew 8000 bushels annually, and may be greatly extended at little expense. A constant spring of pure water can be introduced into any part of the building. To purchasers this property presents great inducements for vesting a capital in the business. An indisputable title will be given, and terms of payment made easy.

Henry Holdship.

April 9, 1824.—tf.

PITTSBURGH.

FRIDAY MORNING, JULY 9, 1824.

The Rev. R. BRUCE, D. D. Principal of the Western University of Pennsylvania, has, at our request, politely furnished for insertion in the Gazette, his Address to the Graduates, at the Commencement, held on the 30th ultimo. It follows:

ADRESSS OF THE PRINCIPAL TO THE GRADUATES.

Gentlemen:

THERE are only a few of mankind who can enjoy the advantages of a liberal education. So nearly adjusted are the exigencies of the human family to the general amount of its industry, that it is but a very few that she can spare from the productive arts of life to investigate the principles of science, and to show to what our nature is capable of reaching in intellectual attainments. It is the will of Providence that the great mass of mankind feel, in the nakedness of the circumstances in which they are placed, the spurs of immediate excitement, that the fields may be cultivated, that our houses may be built, that our clothing may be prepared, and that all the drudgery of human life may be performed; and as these things cannot be done in a few feats of brilliant achievement, but by unwearied labor from almost the earliest to the latest hour of human life, the scholar ought to consider himself as a favorite of nature, from the earliest pains which she has exercised to emancipate him, as well as during her operations to perfect in him a distinction in intellectual ornaments from the rest of her children.

You will concede to us, Gentlemen, that during the time you have been under our care, we have been at least anxious to inculcate the fact upon your minds, that the habitations of science are extremely rich, and that those who enter as citizens into her dominions may at length stand greatly distinguished in treasures of knowledge. The care, however, that we took to show you the extent and richness of the field, was, for all the time of its operation, and for all the success with which it could be attended, rather suited to start you upon the career of scientific pursuit, than to make you proficients; our office was like the virtuous matron's part in the choice of Hercules; she told him the advantages and rewards of virtue, but he had the labors, for which he was afterwards deified, himself to perform. In fact, during the term of a collegiate education little more can be done than to open the gates to the temple of fame, and to show a few of the figures in its richest chambers; you must spend your life in personal observation and reflection, upon the detail of the utilities and ornaments which it presents to you, before you are permitted to possess a diploma from the Association of the Sciences.

There are many obstacles, Gentlemen, which meet us in our progress to the highest pitch of intellectual improvement. Less, perhaps, of health in a general way is granted to students than to men in any other circumstances in life. The sedentary habits that are necessarily to be cultivated in order to search into the treasures of knowledge; the forgetfulness of the attitudes in which the mind is intensely engaged in comparing its ideas, and in beating about through its reflections to start new ones; the pressure upon the animal spirits of the mind's hesitation, and nice balancing of competing arguments, before a decision can be satisfactorily made, all tend to relax the system, and to beguile us of the blessings of health. In stating to you, therefore, the task that lies before you, and which to attain excellence, must through life be unweariedly supported, it is supposed, that too much care cannot be taken of health, and of that arrangement of study and exercise which the avidity of an ardent student is so ready to forget. In reading the history of some of the finest geniuses, we may state to you for your encouragement, it is surprising to see, under what feebleness of constitution, the fruits of their mind ripened into perfection; how by care in attention to diet, to hours of study, to recreation, to sleep, and to the positions in which they took up the subjects of human knowledge, digested them, and transfused them with all the light of their genius into their compositions, they appeared rather to refresh than to weaken the vigor of their constitutions. His composure returned to Cowper, and more brilliancy beamed in his eye, during the periods of his most ardent study, than on other occasions; and Des Cartes rose above the infirmities of his youth, as his application to mathematics and metaphysical disquisition became more intense.

A great obstacle, gentlemen, to general improvement in scientific attainments is the business of a profession. With this, however, few can dispense, and perhaps none should desire it. The calls of society are so many, that if we be excused from laboring with our hands in any of the mechanical arts, we cannot be excused from promoting our own and the interests of mankind, in a liberal profession. Much less perhaps can this be supposed the case in the happy republican society in which we live, than in some other parts of the world, where nature is less impartial in the distribution of her gifts; as well as people less happy in the form of government which they have chosen. A profession has dignity in it from its suitableness to the practical powers of man; and it is the only means by which one can voluntarily incorporate himself in the general family of industry which the whole creation presents; in the fish of every tribe, and fowl of every wing; in the insect that crawls, or beast that roams the fields; among men in general, in their savage state, or highest attainments of refinement; among the angels who are ministering spirits, and in the hand of God who in all the vicissitudes of things is in all and through all.

In respect to whatever profession you may respectively choose, let me state to you, that it should be your highest ambition to excel in it. In respect to the lower species of creation, their instincts direct them in the lines of their activity, and we are astonished at the proficiency which each individual in its respective tribe displays, each appears a master in the little arts which its situation assigns to it; but in respect to man, even in the most favorable circumstances, he frequently rests far below the summit to which he might ascend. In fact a liberal profession often degenerates into a mere art of gaining a livelihood—that cultivation of science, which is the base of eminence, and the means of improving their usefulness, is as little pursued by many, as facts are examined and arranged, with a view to enlarge the stock of human experience. But we would advise you to choose the best models in the profession on which you enter: to repeat to yourselves often the difficulty of attaining excellence, to suppress that vanity which in almost every individual would flatter him that his proficiency is far in advance of what it really is; and we would advise you never to rest satisfied with a favorable comparison of your attainments with those of many that are around you; and always to ask, is there not much improvement to which duty and application may yet promote me? In this way even the least promising genius, unchoked by the weeds of vanity, and fanned by the breath of a promising air, must, at last, far outshoot those stations over which hover indolence, conceit, and that ill omen which cannot descry an object in futurity, worthy of our awakening for its pursuit.

But, Gentlemen, while we would thus advise you to eminence in your profession, we are aware that the profits which in several instances a gainful profession puts into the hand; that the importance which the principles of our own profession assume through our daily perception of their dignity, and of their practical application; and that the obscurity through which, as it were at a distance, we carelessly view the other departments of knowledge, are ready to beguile, in the most effectual manner, from the proud eminence of scholarship to which we are exhorting you, and which, if life be spent with the spirit of ardor and perseverence which we have prescribed, is undoubtedly attainable. Xenophon, you know, chose the profession of a warrior, and his retreat, at the head of the ten thousand, is the most admired of military manœuvres; but his histories show that his genius was equally cultivated in the refinements of literature, and his moral writings present us with the deep penetration of his mind, and his successful inquiries on these most interesting subjects. Demosthenes in the republic of Athens, chose the profession of an orator, but, as his best biographers say, those that admire Demosthenes for his oratious only, see but a small part of the cultivation of his mind—for as a practical statesman, in all the details of business, he was not inferior to himself even as an orator. Cicero was a Roman lawyer, but he was also one of Cæsar's generals, and excelled in every kind of theological, moral, and metaphysical discussion, to which, as a heathen, his mind could be directed. Lord Erskine, at the retreat of the British from Dunkirk, took the command at the critical moment when no other genius appeared equal to their dangers, and saved them from destruction; but afterwards he was the greatest ornament of the English bar, inferior to few in the British senate, and wrote on the evidences of our hol religion with a success which showed how varied and deep was the character of his attainments. Of Lord Bacon, who was chancellor of England, it is said, that besides his general acquaintance with all the sciences there was scarce an art, but the principles of which he could explain, and in the appropriate terms too which past ages, or the spirit of late discovery, had affixed to them. Indeed, Gentlemen, almost all men that have excelled in the world, have been eminent in their own profession; but they have, like the Genius of Literature in the frontice-piece of many of our books of science, been also eagerly exerting themselves, to grasp in their embrace, the whole world with all its lines, and the emblems of its relations. While, therefore, you make your profession the principal field of your labors, it is our desire that you draw streamlets for refreshing and enriching this field from the fountains which flow around; and that, even for their own sake, you visit these fountains, and drink of them, because thus, and thus only, can human nature have the sweet consciousness of her own highest attainments.

There is nothing, Gentlemen, that is more influential in regulating the march of our improvement than the choice of companions. The human family are industrious because necessity hires them, and whenever any imagines that he is from under her eye, he is apt to be pleased with those playful acquaintances who break in upon our habits of industry, and make us forget that there is a profit in our maintaining them. A few associates, whose eyes sparkle with life, in their pleasing narration of the thousand trifling occurrences that of joy and sorrow daily take place, are more dangerous to turn aside from the high road of improvement, and from the march of deep and patient investigation, than can be well conceived. These we should at times take pleasure to see; but as we propose higher objects than they can relish, they should not be our companions: for, as the Muses, who inspired Genius, dwelt, in all countries, upon the solitary tops of mountains; so we should reflect, that none but those who have set us an example by looking down upon the humble attainments of our nature, and who are elevated to aid us to gain a higher station, are worthy of becoming our intimate friends. Do not misunderstand me, there are two characters which the man of literature presents to the world; there is that of a man of science, and that of a man of business: as far as this latter character mingles you with the world be complaisant, affable, and without seeming to desire to retire; let the physician be full of frankness and kindness, and like a brother to his patient; let the lawyer appear to be all alive to every step by which the interest of his client may be promoted; and let the minister of the gospel spend his strength in support of the spiritual welfare of them whom Providence has chosen him to feed:—but when the disciple of science views himself in his other character, as one that is to gather knowledge, and to work in the mine where few are called to dig, let him remember, that he can be useful to himself through the aid of others, only when these are qualified to direct, or at least to assist him.

In a word, the world is full of enmity to great literary attainments; the weaknesses of our own constitutions often alarm and stop us; the very success that in a particular profession may be the result of a partial acquaintance with the sciences, often interposes obstacles to future progress; and the very best of men, and most delightful members of society, often, when we have set out with a firm resolution to support the pressure of scientific pursuit, shake our resolution, and overturn our hopes:—But, Gentlemen, the mind that is bent on improvement will not be easily discouraged, nor can it suffer itself, by the snares of success, or the delights of companionship, to forego the realization of its favorite prospects.

This is wise; for what is thus attained? In the busy lines in which we see directed the varied industry of men, there are some eminently successful in acquiring riches, and exemplary in the skill with which they apply them to ornament their habitations; but riches are always like the leaves of the tree, which play as ornaments for a season, and then fall to the ground: but knowledge, which is slowly and imperceptibly acquired, is like that secret effect of vegetation which enlarges the stem, it entwines itself into our personal identity, and appears to enlarge and strengthen our very rational existence. Some find honors, and seem encircled with a garland of fame, than which none could be more desirable; but the honors of a Cyrus, or of an Alexander, or of a Cæsar, walk like the flitting breeze, which is still somewhere traversing the earth, but which is empty, and the most unsubstantial of things; whereas the disciples of science and virtue, are, as was feigned of Æacus and Rhadamanthus, even after death in possession of all their attainments. We know, indeed, little about the future state of our existence; but while we will be strip naked as we came from our mother's womb of all earthly possessions, riches and honors, we know that we shall know God even as he is known—which expression implies, that while there will be great additional light, respecting the works of God, thrown into our minds, that yet all the objects of our faith, and all our just views of nature, in which the attributes of Deity shine, will continue with us. To an intellectual and moral being, then, is there any object that can be imagined so truly worthy of his unwearied pursuit? And let me remark to you, that to excel in knowledge needs not particular combinations of circumstances, as is the case in respect to many other attainments. The warrior, for instance, can gather his laurels only when the genius of discord has tipped with ambition or hatred her arrows of destruction; but the student needs only energy and the command of his own time, to put himself in possession of the highest ornaments of those principles which, as christianity prevails among men, always attend her as her handmaids; which, while she improves the heart and moral affections, improve the outward condition of man, in all the varied views of individual comfort, of public accommodation, and of national prosperity; and which, while the arts that are now built upon them will all cease with the society that requires them, will, as they are in themselves a transcript of the beauties and relations of nature, continue to accompany that soul which has received the seed of eternal life from the hand of the Divine Saviour, to nature's God, whose perfections throughout eternity will be admired in the extent and variety of his works. For, as was observed of the profession which we choose, so in respect to christianity, our spiritual profession, I would remark, a supreme attention is, by an immortal being, always to be given to it; the disciple of nature who has no hold of the principles of revelation, is connected with the prospects of futurity by a sad vale of darkness, which forms a piteous contrast to the light of his science; the man, indeed, seems to us to be in the mournful condition of the owl, who is doomed to seek her way by the light of the stars, and is blinded by the effulgence of day:—but yet, as the Deity has surrounded himself with his works, and as nature has collected around her loveliest productions a rougher covering, as the bark about the tree, as the husk about the ear, and as the silex about the dimmond, so, while the life which is by faith in the word of God, is that alone which claims the right to appear before him, and while he himself is the future portion of his people, our knowledge here of the relations and works of nature, is an emblem that this life, whose prospect is eternal, will, as we have said, aspire to an alliance with the whole extent of the creation.

But, Gentlemen, while the principles of science incorporate themselves with our intellectual existence, and shed their radiance upon its future prospects, this influence just alluded to, of the sciences connecting themselves with the present welfare of the human family, is, of itself, a consideration of great importance, and raises them before the view of the thoughtful and benevolent mind, to a value as extended as are the interests of mankind, and as protracted as are their prospects. Every thing, Gentlemen, in our world, is progressive towards perfection; and that which has the longest infancy in every species, promises the longest duration: But the human family has been long in subduing the forests of the wilderness; its manners have been slow in their progress to refinement; its principles of government have been blasted and checked perpetually in their career of advancement; and its religion has been, both in respect to the time of its revelation, and to its actual dominion over the minds of men, like all the rest of earthly objects, that augur a long life of maturity and age; and now that the period of the wildernesses' being cultivated, and of so vast a population about to come under laws and religion, has arrived, science, which is the great spring of improvement and happiness to mankind, is an object of greater importance than at any former period of its history. The human family, you know, wandered into regions, in a period of their ignorance, when they entirely, after a little, forgot the way by which they might return; and becoming scattered over the face of the earth, without any knowledge of one another, they appeared like dead and separated members, which have no principle of life or union to dignify their common origin; but, for years past, the nations of the earth have been becoming reciprocally acquainted with one another; and they are all, under the influence of the general means of improvement, hastening to appear as brothers in the same great family; the ignorant are about to rise to knowledge, and the enslaved to enjoy their liberty. What, then, Gentlemen, is to elevate and to direct the exertions of this vast community of the family of mankind?—Through the whole extent of their various business—to pilot them, with the greatest ease and expedition, through the boisterous ocean, and to direct the mechanism of their arts in all that is ornamental, and in all that is useful, is the province of the sciences. Some people have entertained an idea that philosophy is an idle and barren matron; but it is she who has recovered mankind from their dispersion and barbarism; it is she who has opened the sources of their wealth, and put already so many elements of power under their direction; and it is she who must still preside and gather influence among them; for the history of the human race must be progressive; and the world, with all its folly and depravity, never can be able to shake off the blessings of religion and science, which, all the analogies of nature show us, are sowing for a long season of fruitful enjoyment.

And, Gentlemen, as we have spoken of the attainments of science following the procurements of christianity into the world to come; so, in many instances, science precedes in this world, and shows that she is of unparalleled value, not only by directing and improving all the political and civil concerns of men, but by aiding to introduce among them the blessings of our divine religion. Where barbarism is, the institutions of christianity cannot take root, and civilization must precede the habits of a religious life; and, in many nations, where a partial civilization has grown up, interwoven with the venerable habits of a mysterious and dark superstition, a more effective method to beguile the human mind from the infatuation of its unmeaning attachments, cannot exist, than to show, from the voice of science, the dignity of the human intellect; the knowledge of nature which we undoubtedly possess, and the harmonious manner in which our religion, instead of fearing, courts, for the interests of mankind, the co-operation of the highest attainments of the sciences. Thus, while the circulations of commerce, like the lines from the points of the compass, which never return into themselves, are forever to flow, science enters into the workhouses, where the materials of human ornaments and usefulness are prepared, and directs the hand of every artist, and she does not leave his materials, but carries them through the pathless deep, by every quicksand, shoal or shelving rock, the position of which her abilities and care have ascertained, to their ultimate destination; and, wherever she goes, the genius of the prosperity of the world, she shows herself either co-operating with the blessings of our religion to improve and promote the prosperity of mankind, or, at least, making some preparation for its future reception.

In our address to the Graduates last year, we observed, that owing to the influence of christianity and the sciences in reforming mankind, and in encouraging the refinements and arts of life among them, and from the prospect of their general diffusion, it would be necessary, if as a nation we were to maintain any eminence among the numerous competitors that throughout the world start up as rivals, that we make unwearied exertions. It would be a desirable thing, if, in this particular part of the nation, a spirit could be awakened, and maintained, to aid, by the most persevering efforts, the literary character of our far-famed republic. In some respects our circumstances are advantageous for planting the seeds which, tho' for a time they may feebly vegetate, yet at length may become familiar to the soil, and prosper to great advantage. In cities that are in some degree removed from the bustle of commerce, and where wealth affords many hours of leisure, and numbers may form societies for the prosecution of scientific discovery and investigation, there are attainments to be made which no other situation can well afford. The most eminent cities of science in Europe are those which are comparatively free from the distracting cares of commerce, whose inhabitants are rich and numerous, and whose neighborhood is populous and flourishing.—But while the local situation of our city, and the relations of the country to her on the east and west, promise that she is to be rich in manufactures, and in a commerce which, comparatively, can create little anxiety, and so might afford, if a vigorous enterprise were maintained, an abode for literary eminence; we are as yet, gentlemen, in a great degree, ignorant of the history of the progress, and of the present state of many of the sciences. An ordinary graduate knows, that in ancient Greece and Rome considerable attainments were made in science, and he has experienced some of the advantages of our modern improvements; but has he any conception of the zeal and success, that, throughout the scientific world, have crowned the labors of philosophers in the differential and integral calculi, and in their application to the mechanism of the heavens, and to the mechanical arts? Does he know the attainments of philosophy in hydrodynamicks, where experiment and calculation have done so much? Has he any idea of the success of the trigonometrical operations of the present age? Has he any adequate knowledge of the present state of geology, where the labors of the enterprising have brought so much knowledge to light? Has he any conception of the results to which comparative anatomy has led? Does he appear to be aware even of the attainments of the optician or chemist?

It is not to be expected that perhaps a society similar to the numerous associations which are known to the philosophical world, and which fill the scientifical journals of the day with so much original matter, in detailing new discoveries, and in making applications of them, is soon to be originated amongst us; but that eager pursuit after knowledge which we have warmly recommended to you, while it is absolutely necessary, in order to know any thing of the present attainments of the scientifical world, will, if warmly persevered in by you, and if joined in by others who may succeed you, not be without its influence, in respect to the growth of a proper spirit of philosophizing; and may, at no very distant period, like the latent particles of electricity that are imperceptibly collecting in the air, arrive at a crisis, when its forces will be concentrated, and its energies unfolded, to bestow upon us a most plenteous rain. Say you that the prospect of unwearied application is painful and discouraging? Its steps are delightful; its rewards, you see, are unbounded; and if the name of the place where we live is ever to enjoy renown, it cannot, as in the infant state of the world, when cities were nations, gather it by feats of war, but it must be in the road which is always open to all, and to succeed in which, our situation, if properly interpreted and improved, is not without its advantages. Some of you may indeed be dispersed into different parts of this extensive country; but, wherever you go, Gentlemen, let every one of you recollect that the highest attainment of human nature is its intellectual improvement; that the light of knowledge attends forever, like his light the sun, the man who is in possession of it; that science is indeed most eminently cultivated, and must yet make great improvements, and that you are her professed disciples and admirers;—and our highest wish for all of you is, that you may be happy and prosperous in the world, rich in its literature and science, and adorned, at last, with that wisdom and felicity which surpass the highest attainments and intellectual enjoyments of the most blessed period of the world, far more than the mind of a Locke or of a Newton can transcend the little instincts of the least insect in creation.

Erratum.—In the notice of the Commencement, in our last,—for "Alexander Shields, of Bedford co." —read, *of Franklin county, Pa.*

Mr. S. Bryson, of Mifflin, should have been mentioned in last week's paper, as taking the first honor.

BACHELORS' CELEBRATION.

The *fourth* of July, 1824, was celebrated on the *fifth*, by the Bachelor Club of Pittsburgh. Their Declaration of Independence, which follows below, having been read, they demonstrated their preference for "the good old way" of living, exemplified by their "grave and reverend seniors," by drinking the following toasts, and listening to an appropriate address, which was delivered by a member.

TOASTS.

The Day. The memory of the single men who made it the most glorious of our anniversaries, without waiting for advice from "the home department."

Ourselves. We deserve the next blessing, for we would have done likewise.

Our slanderers. "*Honi soit qui mal y pense.*"

Single blessedness. "Life let us cherish
While yet the taper glows."

From loneliness, to company that may weary us, but cling to our shoulders, like the old man of the sea to Sinbad the Sailor—out of the frying pan into the fire.

From little bread and more than one of us to eat it; from an empty purse, the night before market day, and somebody to bid us provide for to-morrow, "Angels and ministers of grace defend us!"

Good old Socrates. The oracle called him the wisest of men: His rib found him the most patient of sufferers.

Sir Isaac Newton. Philosophy came from heaven to claim him as her own. He would not jilt her, by taking an earthly bride.

Bachelor Oldbuck, "The Antiquary." The dust of forgetfulness shall not obscure his memory, though we should wipe it away with our best pocket handerchiefs, hemmed by the fairest of "womankind."

The first sleep of the first man. Was his second or third so long or so sound?

Our inclinations. "Let us alone," and no tariff of duties upon them, ad valorem or specific.

Matrimonial partnerships—better never to be formed than to be dissolved "by mutual consent," "their own limitation," or elopement of one of the concern.

A north pole winter of celibacy, rather than be kept in hot water under the equator of matrimony.

The tea-table caucus—not sanctioned by *our* constitution, even when its members would elect our rulers in their "private capacity."

The next President. He will do more good in the cabinet, than in the nursery; and he will never maintain peace at home, unless he has been careful not to establish imprudent "domestic relations"

Wash days. Happy are they who exclude them from their household calendar, and hear not the scoldings that they bring forth.

Our war ships. Though called feminine by grammarians, they have done gloriously, because they were *well manned*, and under strict discipline.

Breach of marriage promises. Before juries find for plaintiffs, let them be convinced, by "incontrovertible evidence" how they were obtained, and whether the "damages" claimed, were calculated before they were incurred, or suits brought.

Our "time honored" sisters—
Sigh no more, ladies, sigh no more;
Men were deceivers ever—
One foot in sea, and one on shore,
To one thing constant never.
Then sigh not so,
But let them go,
And be you blithe and bonny;—
Converting all your sounds of woe
Into hey nonny, nonny.

History. Do you want to know why so few bachelors are blessed with its smiles, or honored with its influence? Its muse is of the genus feminine, and as she never had an offer of marriage, she is a particularly crabbed old lady.

The man in the moon. He seems to be a single gentleman, though his face is not always unclouded.

Bachelors' sweet tempers. Take care how you would sour them with the acid of wedlock.

"Last week I took a wife,
And when I first did woo her,
I swore to stick, through life,
Like cobbler's wax unto her;
But soon we went, by some mishap,
To loggerheads together,
And when my wife began to strap,
Why I began to leather."

Gen. Ogle. His services to "the better part of creation" would be more "uniform," and the bellowing of his bulls more in concert with the chirpings of his grasshoppers, if he would abandon buff facings, and legislate in petticoats.—

"Thou wear a lion's hide! doff it for shame,
And hang a calf's skin on those recreant limbs."

DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE,

By the Bachelor Club, in their own proper persons assembled.

When, in the sincerity of certain feelings, it becomes convenient for one class of people to refuse the domestic bonds which are prepared for them by another, and to retain among the singulars of the earth, the separate and peculiar comforts to which the beneficence of Nature and of Nature's God has entitled them, a decent respect for the conjunctions of mankind requires that they should declare the causes which restrain them from amalgamation.

We hold these truths to be self-evident—that all men are created single; that they are endowed by their Creator with certain comfortable rights; that, among these are peace, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness. That to secure these rights, celibacy is cherished among men, receiving its just privileges from a dislike to be governed; that whenever any form of government becomes dangerous to these ends, it is the right of bachelors to reject, or avoid it, and to support their own government, resting its foundation on such feelings, and organizing its policy in such form, as to them shall seem most likely to secure their safety and happiness. Politeness, indeed, will dictate, that customs long established should not be disregarded for light and transient causes; and accordingly, all experience hath shown that singles are less disposed to be doubled, while singularity is comfortable, than to yoke themselves, by renouncing the liberty to which they are accustomed. But when a long train of hints and scandals, pursuing invariably the same object, evinces a design to reduce them under absolute conjugality, it is their right, it is their duty to denounce such customs, and to provide new arguments for their future tranquillity. Such has been the unjust treatment of bachelors; and such is now the necessity which constrains them to hold fast their favorite state of existence. The history of the present age of small talk, is a history of repeated winks and inuendos, all having in direct object, the establishment of an absolute control over us bachelors. To prove this, let facts be submitted to an unmarried world.

It has refused its toleration to inclinations, the most natural, and consistent with our poverty.

It has permitted its femininues to circulate rumors of immediate and palpable scandal, unless arrested in their course till their falsehood could be proved, and when so arrested, it has utterly neglected to contradict them.

It has refused to believe other rumors, for the vindication of large numbers of singulars, unless those singulars would relinquish the right of representation at the tea-table,—a right indifferent to them, and valuable to dandies only.

It has called together female caucuses, at places unusually public, and contiguous to the source of their scandalous insinuations, for the sole purpose of encouraging them in a confidance of their whisperings.

It has drafted false representations of bachelors, repeatedly, for opposing, with manly firmness, its common-places, on the blessings of matrimony.

It has refused, for an indefinite time, after such false representations, to permit others, more veracious, to be disseminated; whereby the slandering propensities, incapable of annihilation, have continued with tattlers at large, for their exercise; the truth remaining, in the mean time, exposed to all the danger from "morning calls" from without, and evening "accidentals" within.

It has endeavored to depreciate the advantages of our state, for that purpose inventing excuses for the increase of marriages; refusing to credit others, to justify their reasonable number, and misrepresenting the condition of new married couples.

It has favored the maladministration of justice, by giving its credence to tales for establishing gossipping powers. It has made bachelors dependent on its whims, alone, for the tenure of their liberties, and the amount and permanency of their happiness.

It has invented a number of new falsehoods and sent, every where, bevies of "belles," to ridicule our resolutions, and frown down their firmness.

It has kept among us, in times of peace, inveterate whisperers, without the consent of our convenience.

It has affected to render the masculine, dependent on, and inferior to the female power.

It has combined with coquettes, to subject us to a jurisdiction foreign to our constitution, and unencouraged by our intentions; giving its assent to their schemes of pretended indifference.

For exacting large supplies of flattery from us.

For protecting them, by a false politeness, from neglect, for any flirtations, which they should commit on the bachelors of these times.

For cutting up our reputation in all parts of speech.

For imposing attentions upon us, without our good will.

For depriving us, in innumerable cases, of the benefits of quiet,—by silence.

For transporting us beyond thirty, to be tried for pretended old bachelorship.

For slandering the free condition of unmarried existence, in neighboring taverns; recommending, in its stead, matrimonial government, and representing its miseries, so as to render it, at once a reproach, and a bug bear, for introducing the most absolute rule among these bachelors.

For taking away our good nature, misrepresenting our most valuable enjoyments, and travestying, outrageously, the nature of our feelings.

For assailing our own freedom, and fancying themselves invested with power to lure us into all follies whatsoever.

It has established a bachelor club here, by declaring us out of its books, and waging war against us.

It has plundered our patience, ransacked our motives, flouted our feelings, and denied the reality of our pleasures.

It is, at this time, inciting the small wits of inveterate dandies to augment the works of rhymsters, romancers, and sentimentalists, long since begun, with circumstances of folly and mischief, scarcely paralleled in the most barbarous scribbling, and totally unworthy the head of a sensible writer.

It has compelled our fellow-bachelors, taken napping in their arm chairs, to bear witness against their sincerity, to become the deserters of their friends and brethren, or to belie themselves, by their marrying.

It has caused domestic insurrections amongst us, and has endeavored to hiss, on the staunchest of our fraternity, the noisy packs of incorrigible exquisites, whose known mode of pestering is, an undistinguished yelping at all sense, decorum, and independence.

In every stage of these oppressions, we have struggled for our privileges, with the most reasonable arguments: our struggles have been resisted, only with repeated importunities. An age, whose character is thus marked by every act which may prevent celibacy, is unfit to be the ruler of a free bachelor.

Nor have we been wanting in respect to our married acquaintance. We have warned them, from time to time, of attempts made by their ultras to extend an uncomfortable jurisdiction over us. We have reminded them of the conveniences of our situation & principles, every where. We have appealed to their domestic anxieties and discords; and we have adjured them, by the twinges of their own consciences, to discontinue these provocations, which would, inevitably, excite our bile and recrimination. They, too, have been deaf to the voice of justice and inclination. We must therefore persist in the opinion which dictates our assertion, and hold them, as we hold the rest of plurals—unanimous in words—in feelings divided.

We, therefore, the identities of the bachelor club, in special meeting assembled, appealing to the supreme tribunal of conscience for the rectitude of our intentions, do, in the name, and by the authority of the unconjugated of these states, publish and declare, that these *united singulars* are, and of right ought to be, free and independent bachelors; that they are averse from all pinching, by the marriage noose; and that all present connexion between them and the state of matrimony, is, and ought to be, totally unclined; and that, as free, independent bachelors, they have full intention to avoid war, procure peace, refuse alliances, establish clubs, and do all other acts and things which independent bachelors may of right do. And for the support of this declaration, with a firm reliance on the singularity of our actions, we mutually pledge to each other, our hands, our empty purses, and our insulted honor.

[*The Address in our next.*]

TO BREWERS.

The Subscriber wishes to Sell or Rent

Brewery No. 4,

IN the Eastern suburbs of the City. The establishment has lately been in complete operation, is now calculated to brew 8000 bushels annually, and may be greatly extended with little expense. A constant spring of pure water can be introduced into any part of the building. To purchasers this property presents great inducements for vesting a capital in the business. An indisputable title will be given, and terms of payment made easy.

Henry Holdship.

April 9, 1824.—tf.

ANNIVERSARY OF AMERICAN INDEPENDENCE.

On Monday last, notwithstanding the unfavorable state of the weather, the Battalion of Pittsburgh Volunteers celebrated the anniversary of our country's Independence, with their accustomed zeal and splendor. Between the hours of 9 and 10 o'clock, in the forenoon, they formed; and having marched through the most public parts of the City, they crossed over to Allegheny Town, where they fired, as usual, in honor of the day. In addition to the old Companies, composing the Battalion, the public were gratified by seeing the new Troop of Light Dragoons, commanded by Capt. *Murray*, which, to-day, paraded, for for the first time. Their appearance was very imposing; and their discipline already foretold their future improvement and usefulness.

At two o'clock, the battalion, together with a large number of citizens and several strangers, assembled at the rope-walk of Mr. J. Irwin; for whose politeness in furnishing it, the committee of arrangement, on behalf of the battalion, beg leave, thus publicly, to tender their thanks. The Declaration of Independence was read by Capt. *M. M. Murray*; and an Oration, distinguished for its brilliancy and eloquence, was delivered, by Lieutenant *A. S. T. Mountain*. The company then partook of an excellent dinner, prepared by Mr. George Beale; at which Capt. TROVILLO acted as President, and Capt. BIDDLE and Capt. DENNY, as Vice-Presidents. After the removal of the cloth, the following toasts were drank, accompanied by appropriate music from the Band:

TOASTS.

1. *The Day*—The event it commemorates—grand in its conception, sublime in its accomplishment, tremendous in its consequences!—it stands, and it will forever stand, a terror to the oppressor—a beacon-light to the oppressed.

2. *Our Country*—Nature's most stupendous work—liberty's most favored home.

3. *The memory of Washington and the other departed Heroes and Sages of the Revolution*—Time, in its rapid flight, but brightens the record of their deeds, and consecrates the remembrance of their virtues.

4. *The President of the United States*—That morning and meridian of his life distinguished by honor and usefulness—may its evening be crowned with peace and repose.

5. *The Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.*

6. *General La Fayette*—Ten millions of freemen will proclaim his welcome to the land, which, in youth he assisted to redeem, and through life he has never ceased to love.

7. *The Army and Navy*—By their valor adorning their country—by their unassuming deportment hallowing its fears and commanding its confidence.

8. *Clay, Jackson, Crawford and Adams*—Of none of them are talent, genius and patriotism the exclusive property; they all merit our gratitude and command our admiration.

9. *Greece and South America*—May peace crown their toils, and liberty bless their peace.

10. *John Adams, Thomas Jefferson and James Madison*—In commemorating the birth-day of our Liberties, we should not forget those who watched their infancy and formed their youth.

11. *Agriculture, Manufactures and Commerce*—All contributing to our prosperity and welfare; and all equally worthy of our fostering care and protection.

12. *The memory of Lord Byron*—Mute now is the harp of the bard—cold is the heart of the philanthropist—nerveless is the arm of the warrior. The world deplores the mighty poet, whose genius adorned the age in which he lived; Greece weeps for the patriot, whose love of liberty was not limited by the shores of the land that gave him birth.

13. *The Fair*—Their love, valor's strongest excitement and its best reward.

VOLUNTEERS.

By Capt. G. G. Wright. Our worthy friend and late fellow-soldier, Capt. *Morgan Neville*—May his prosperity equal our best wishes.

By Mr. James M'Candless. American Literature—Progressing with rapid strides towards a glorious zenith.

By R. B. Barker, Esq. The memory of the late Earl of Chatham—An English Parliament heard his fearful predictions; and an American People wrought their entire accomplishment.

By A. S. T. Mountain, Esq. Dewitt Clinton—An ornament to his country and the human race.

By General Patchell. May the resignations of John Quincy Adams, Henry Clay and William H. Crawford, in favor of Andrew Jackson to the Presidential chair, restore them again to the confidence of their aggrieved countrymen.

By Mr. Charles Earnest. Henry Clay—"Stand fast—you have as many friends as enemies."

By Mr. B. C. Bos. The memory of General Richard Butler, who fell in the first war for Independence—and the health of his son, who fought in the second.

After Mr. Mountain had retired, by Capt. Trovillo—*The Quarter of the Day.*

Celebration of the 4th of July.

On Saturday, the 3d, the *Peters-Creek Rangers*, commanded by Captain Jeremiah Ferree, together with a numerous assembly of Ladies and Gentlemen, met at the house of Tobias Stilly, in Mifflin township, to celebrate the 49th anniversary of American Independence. After partaking of an excellent repast, served up by Mr. Stilly, and the cloth being removed, the Declaration of Independence was read, and the following patriotic toasts were drank, accompanied with appropriate cheers and guns.

TOASTS.

1. *The day we celebrate.* May it ever be held sacred by Americans, and may the banners of freedom ever wave on the battlements of Columbia.

2. *General Washington.* May a double portion of his spirit, like the mantle of Elijah, descend on our next President.

3. *Thomas Jefferson.* A true American, a sound politician, and a learned man: our admiration for his virtues increases as time wears away.

4. *James Monroe.* Our worthy chief magistrate: on retiring from office, may he receive the gratitude of a free people.

5. *General Andrew Jackson, the Hero of New-Orleans.* May a free people elevate him to the highest gift in their power.

6. May the names of Virtue, Liberty and Independence be held sacred in the breast of every American.

7. *Our Independence.* Here is a health to Old

GAZETTE.

FRIDAY, JULY 9, 1824.

Apprentices' Library.

An adjourned meeting of persons friendly to the establishment of an Apprentices' Library in this City, will be held at Crossan's Hotel, on Saturday evening, the 10th inst. at half past 7 o'clock.

July 2.

FOR THE GAZETTE.

Seeing that an adjourned meeting will be held at Mr. Crossan's, on next Saturday, in order to organize a Library, to be called the Apprentices', I am very anxious that it should be well attended. It would not be correct to suppose the smallness of the last meeting, arose from any want of disposition on the part of our fellow-citizens; I should rather presume the unpleasantness of the evening, was in part the reason, and that the utility of such an institution has not had *due consideration*. I only wish I were possessed of ability equal to my inclination to press upon my fellow-citizens the incalculable advantage it would be of to the rising generation. Only reflect, for a moment, on the number of young persons now employed in shops and factories, in and about our city, learning useful branches as mechanics or artizans. Few or none of these but could spare a small proportion of each day to the improvement of their minds; and the greater number of them, I may say, have not access to books. Putting useful books in their hands will be the most effectual means of preventing dissipation and folly. I call upon the reverend clergy, I call upon the moral of every description, I call upon all who wish well to the prosperity of our city, and I call, more particularly, on parents, to attend, and let us have their support. A.

COMMUNICATED.

Mutiny!—A mutiny, or riot, of extraordinary character, took place on board the Steam Boat *Mechanic*, ——, master, of Marietta, shortly after her departure from this place, on Friday evening last. The boat had been injudiciously loaded, and was discovered to be rapidly filling with water. When this fact was made known to the master, and by him to the pilots, Geo. Dickinson and Daniel Carpenter, the pilots not only refused to take the proper measures for the security of the boat, her passengers, and cargo, but quarrelled with, and treated with outrageous violence two gentlemen on board, who found it necessary to use means for the safety of themselves and their property. After a severe conflict the pilots were overpowered, and put ashore, when the vessel was set to rights, and her voyage resumed. It is deemed proper that this information should be laid before the public, that passengers and freighters may be put on their guard against imposition and danger, and that steam-boat owners may see the propriety of employing officers and hands who know and will perform their duty.

The Jackson Democrats celebrated the Anniversary of Independence at the Bowery of Mr. Johnston, at the south end of the Monongahela Bridge. Their party was numerous.

It is said the Caucus *party* was lost sight of on this occasion. It is supposed its members dined "in their private capacities."

One scaramouch used to be sufficient to keep a whole court in entertainment.—Royalty, at the present day, is more sad, or more extravagant. Now, to keep up the spirits of a Vice-Roy of King Caucus, in a provincial town, a brace of *Merry Andrews* is required!

The *geniuses* who now preside over the editorial department of the Statesman, are much tickled with the title of "old tory paper," bestowed upon this Gazette by the Columbian Observer, and are gaping with wonder to know what we can have to say to it. It is to us a matter of perfect indifference what the want of decency and of truth may permit either the Columbian Observer or the Pittsburgh Statesman to say of this paper. The one has as good a right as the other to prove his title to democracy by abusing us; and we should be disappointed at receiving any thing else than abuse from either of them. But it seems rather injudicious in the Statesman to give importance and weight to the political nicknames of the Observer, the editor of which has, over and over again, set down Mr. Crawford as the "tory candidate" for President, and as being the "old tory" supporter of John Adams in '98.

It is with surprise and regret we see circulating in the eastern papers, from a journal printed at Chatauque, N. Y. a most false and libellous publication in relation to the late trial of Jacob Hook, for murder, at Warren, in this state. The publication alluded to, roundly charges the judge and jury with being influenced in their verdict of acquittal by bribery, and attributes the subsequent suicide of Dunn, one of the jurors, to remorse of conscience for having participated in the guilt of his fellows. We have made some inquiry as to the character of judge Moore, and are assured that it is such as to stamp with falsehood the odious charge. Indeed the facts of the case, as stated in the short report of the trial, lately copied into this paper from the Meadville Messenger, show that there could have been no need for the use of bribery or any other unfair means to procure an acquittal.—The case was so very plain, that there could scarcely be two opinions about it.

Rapid Travelling.—A gentleman of this city, left Detroit on the 25th ult. and, proceeding by the steam boat to Erie, and the stage line to Pittsburgh, reached home in 72 hours. The distance is about 360 miles.

Bermuda, in a suit for insurance, in Massachusetts, has been decided to be *not* in the West Indies.

General Rector, Surveyor General of the public lands in Missouri, Illinois and Arkansas, has been removed from office by the President. This removal is in consequence of an investigation into his conduct, on the charges published against him by the late Joshua Barton, of Missouri, under the signature of "Philo," and which caused the duel in which the latter was killed. Land, though it may silence an opponent, does not refute his argument, or impair the force of truth.

William M'Ree, late a colonel in the army, has been appointed Surveyor, &c. in the room of General Rector.

Arkansas Judges.—William Trimble has been appointed a Judge of the territory of Arkansas, vice Joseph Selden, lately killed in a duel by Judge Scott.

The wheat crops in Virginia and Maryland are said to be unusually fine. Some new wheat has been sold in Richmond.

The new Waverley novel is entitled "Redgauntlet; a Tale of the 18th Century."

American Colonies.—Judge Marshall of Virginia, author of the *Life* of Washington, has in the press, in Philadelphia, "A History of the Colonies planted by the English on the Continent of America, from their first settlement to the commencement of that war which terminated in their independence."—In 1 vol. of 500 pages, 8vo.

The Baltimore Morning Chronicle, hitherto edited by Paul Allen, has been transferred to William Foshin, formerly editor of the Baltimore American.

Niles' Register.—The surplus sets of this valuable paper are offered to the public by way of lottery. We have not seen the scheme.

Edmund C. Genet, formerly Minister of France, is among the applicants for the benefit of the New-York Insolvent act.

PHŒNIX FACTORY.

July 5th. 1824.

The Anniversary of our Independence was celebrated at this respectable manufacturing establishment, in a manner perhaps the most congenial to the genius of the day and the spirit of the times. The force of party feeling, and the rage of political dissension, have yielded to the piercing energy of enlightened science. The march of our country is now on the road of public improvement and national greatness.—The statesmen whom the country delight to honor, are those who are enriching us by the projection of stupendous canals—the erection of national works—the organization of boards of Engineers, and the development of her resources. The age exhibits the proud and useful triumph of civil architecture and mechanical science.

What scene, then, could be more appropriate for the celebration of this day, than a manufactory, which exhibits, in its perfection, the accumulated improvements of that mechanism which claims its origin, and has reached its height, within the last century? It seems almost to realize the works of fairies, and move by magic hands unseen.

The manufacturing establishments of the city, and its vicinity, were represented at the table, which was also honored by many foreign guests, the whole number computed at two hundred. James Ross, Esq. acted as President; John Darragh, Esq. as Vice President. The females employed in the establishment, to the number of seventy, were present. It was peculiarly gratifying to witness the honored and respectable of the nation, seated at the same table with a circle of females, whose character and conduct furnish the best evidence, that "Manufactures are not injurious to morals." For it is a tribute too well deserved to be withheld, that the order, regularity and innocence of the hands of the Phœnix Factory, would be creditable to any academical institution.

The table was extended upon the green, in front of the Factory, protected from the weather by a canopy of Domestic Sheetings, and furnished with Domestic luxuries of every description; after a hearty and social repast, the following sentiments were drank with the greatest cordiality and applause.

TOASTS.

The Anniversary. Consecrated to the celebration of the noblest art—the art of self-government.

The memory of Washington.

La Fayette. His welcome to our shores—the gratitude of a great and free people.

The Navy and Army. True blue and double twilled.

Farmers and Mechanics. The first hands who worked the fields of nature.

The Mechanic Arts. Productive of private comfort and public power.

The Cotton Machinists of Europe and America. They have exhibited the highest perfection of labor-saving art.

The late Congress. Their system of domestic policy has established our real Independence.

The Union. While we enjoy the most cherished branch of our manufactures—may we avoid the selfishness which exclaims, as to others, "No further protection."

Clinton, Clay and Calhoun. The master spirits of the age of Internal Improvement—the impression of their expansive minds will be left on our mountains.

Pittsburgh. Lately a name of reproach. The prediction of its champion is already accomplished—"It may be like the term Whig, one of pride and not of reproach."—Speech on the "Cut Glass" Bill.

Our next Representative. The paths of Internal Improvement and the points of National Manufactories, are yet to be designated. The Father of the Tariff should return to his post.

The Fair Sex. Those manufacturers who associate virtue in their labors of love will be rewarded by the best pledges of happiness.

VOLUNTEERS.

By James Ross, Esq. *The Phœnix Cotton Factory*—May our countrymen afford it the best Protection—a decided preference in the Home-Market.

By James S. Craft. *Nathaniel J. Sweetland*, our chief Machinist—His works, both in the east and west, praise him better than our words.

By M. Allen. *Domestic Manufactures, Agriculture and Commerce.* Equal protection to all—partiality to none.

By the Proprietors. *Our honest Lads and bonnie Lasses.*

By S. M'Keown. *The manufactures of the Phœnix Factory*—As celebrated for their superiority as their emblem, the Phœnix, for its singularity.

On the 26th ult. the Democratic Citizens of Cumberland, Butler county, met to choose delegates. They took a vote on the presidential question and were unanimously for Jackson. It is said the meeting was the largest ever held in the township.

The Washington Republican says, that during the illness of Mr. Crawford, his name has been stamped upon official papers requiring his signature, by means of a *fac simile!*

The merry *Andrews*, who figure about the Pittsburgh "Statesman,"—the nominal men, worked by the caucus junto there, have set us down as advocates of the election of Gen. Jackson to the Presidency, without knowing the truth or falsity of the assertion. They cannot tell by any thing that we have yet said, which of the candidates we prefer. *Greensb. Gaz.*

Edwards and Crawford. The report of the committee of investigation in this case, appears in our present number. We last week expressed an opinion upon the inconsistency of the conclusion drawn by the committee, with the facts stated; and a more careful examination of the report confirms our first thoughts.

In relation to the deposites of public money, by the Secretary of the Treasury, in the Banks of the District of Columbia, "at the instance and on the solicitation of the Banks themselves, and as an accommodation to them, at a time of considerable pecuniary pressure, in 1819"—The committee pronounce the "*opinion that the practice itself was irregular and dangerous*"—but in the general result—"They content themselves with saying, that, in their opinion, nothing has been proved to impeach the integrity of the Secretary, or to bring into doubt the general correctness and ability of his administration of the public finances." Now if "*irregular and dangerous*" practices in office, can be reconciled with "*correctness and ability*" in administration we have hitherto mistaken the import of terms. *Har. Chron.*

PRINTERS' MEETING.

THE MASTER PRINTERS of Pittsburgh, are requested to meet at Crossan's Inn, on *Tuesday evening next*, at 8 o'clock.

July 9—1t.

The Subscribers

HAVE just received a few tons of the best quality of

CAMPEACHY LOGWOOD,

Which they offer for sale on the lowest terms.

J. W. Biddle & Co.

Wood, near Water Street.

July 9—6t.

Domestic Cotton Manufactures, By Wholesale and Retail.

JOHN M'ILROY

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public generally, that he has removed to this place, from Baltimore, where he followed the manufacturing of COTTON GOODS, for several years past, and has commenced the same business here, where he intends to employ from 80 to 100 Cotton Weavers, at the following kinds of goods, viz:—4-4 Plaids, 4-4 and 3-4 Checks, Wilmington and Fancy Stripes, 4-4 Sheeting, 3-4 and 7-8 Shirtings, Orange and Blue Chambrays, 4-4 and 7-8 Bedticks, all which he will warrant to be equal to any Penitentiary goods, and his colors he will warrant to be of the very best Indigo blue dyes. He has now on hand a large supply of his manufactures, which he will sell lower than they can be bought either in Philadelphia or Baltimore, for cash or approved acceptances in this city. He will also *Dye* large or small quantities of cotton yarn the very best Indigo blue, at the shortest notice, and will keep an assortment of *Cotton Yarn*, both blue and white, which he will sell on reasonable terms.

☞From 40 to 50 good WEAVERS can find employment by calling as above.

Ware-House, Diamond Square, next door to General Patchell.

July 9—3

PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS a special Court of Common pleas for the County of Allegheny, was by adjournment, to be held on the second Monday of July instant, and the Jurors attending the said court at its last sitting, were required to attend on the second Monday of July inst.

NOW, in pursuance of the directions of the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas of the said county, I, Lazarus Stewart, Sheriff of the said county, do hereby give notice, to the Jurors aforesaid, that their attendance as such, is not required at the time aforesaid, nor until they shall be further notified.

Given under my hand at Pittsburgh, the 2d day of July, A. D. 1824.

L. Stewart, Sheriff.

July 9.—1t.

Allegheny County, ss.

REGISTER'S OFFICE, July 2d, A. D. 1824.

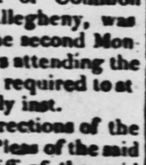
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, to all persons concerned in the estates of *William Chess*, late of St. Clair township, *Samuel Ewing*, late of Moon township, *Thomas M'Clelland*, late of Ohio township, *Edward Mulherin*, late of Fayette township, *Jacob Castleman*, late of Pitt township, *John Murphy*, late of Pitt township, and *John Wills*, late of the city of Pittsburgh, all in the county of Allegheny, deceased—that the executors and administrators of said decedents' estates, have filed, in the Register's Office of said county, accounts of the administration thereof, and that the same will be presented to the Orphans' Court of said county, for confirmation and allowance, on Monday, the 2d day of August, A. D. 1824.

M. Stewart,

July 9—4t. *Register.*

STRAY MARE.

TAKEN UP, on Saturday last, in the city of Pittsburgh,



A bright Bay Mare,

about 14 hands high, has two saddle marks; a strip of white in her face; shod all round. The owner is desired to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take her away.

Apply to the subscriber, in Market, between Front and Water streets.

William Boylstone.

July 9, 1824—3t.

NUTRIA SKINS.

BOGGS & WRENSHALL,

HAVE JUST RECEIVED FROM PHILADELPHIA

1500 Nutria Skins,

WHICH will be sold at reasonable rates, by the quantity or dozen.

Corner of Market & Fourth streets, July 9—4t

Adjourned Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas, issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Allegheny county, and to me directed, will be sold, at the Court-House, in the city of Pittsburgh, on *Wednesday, the 21st day of July* inst. at 2 *o'clock, P. M.* all the estate, right, title, interest and claim of George Coehran, of Richard, of, in, and to certain parts of

Lots Nos. 338, 341 & 342,

In the city of Pittsburgh, viz:—beginning at the corner of Liberty street and Diamond alley; thence southwestwardly, along Liberty street, sixty-six feet six inches, more or less; thence at right angles with Liberty street, about sixty-four feet eight inches, more or less; thence eastwardly, in a parallel line with Diamond alley, about forty-four feet four inches, to a private alley; thence northwardly, along said alley about twenty-two feet six inches, to Diamond alley; thence by Diamond alley about forty-five feet nine inches, to Liberty street, the place of beginning, together with the free use and privileges of the said private alley, on which are erected *A TWO STORY FRAME DWELLING HOUSE and KITCHEN*, and several large frame buildings and tenements, formerly occupied as a Woollen Factory; under and subject to the yearly ground rent of $2 per foot, or $133. Seized and taken in execution as the property of the said George Coehran, at the suit of Samuel Carswell & Son.

L. Stewart, Sh'ff.

Pittsburgh, July 9—2t.ec.

CASH FOR RAGS.

From Three to Four Cents per lb.

ACCORDING to quality, will be given, in cash, for *RAGS*, by

J. Patterson & Co.

Corner of Wood and Third Streets.

Pittsburgh, July 2, 1824.—3mo.

TO PRINTERS.

ON HAND, FOR SALE,

A new Super-Royal, one pull, Lever

PRINTING PRESS.

IT will be sold cheap. Apply to the subscriber, Printing Press Maker, Pittsburgh.

Charles Artzt.

July 2—tf.

UNION CANAL LOTTERY,

THIRTEENTH CLASS—NEW SERIES.

SCHEME.

6	Prizes of	$5000	is	$30,000
6	do of	1000	is	6000
6	do of	500	is	3000
6	do of	397	is	2382
828	do of	12	is	9936
6072	do of	6	is	36432
6924	Prizes			$87,750
10625	Blanks.			

THIS is a Lottery formed by the ternary combination and permutation of 27 numbers: To determine the prizes therein, the 27 numbers will be publicly placed into a wheel on the day of the drawing, and FOUR of them be drawn out—and those six tickets which shall have on them respectively the 1st, 2d and 3d drawn Numbers, will each be entitled to a prize of $5000; those six other tickets which shall have on them the 1st, 2d and 4th drawn Numbers, will each be entitled to a prize of 1000 dollars; those six other tickets which shall have on them the 1st, 3d, and 4th drawn numbers, will each be entitled to a prize of $500, those six other tickets which shall have on them the 2nd, 3d and 4th drawn Numbers, will each be entitled to a prize of $397; those 828 tickets which shall have on them, respectively, two of the drawn numbers, will each be entitled to a prize of $12; and all others (being 6072) which shall have on them some one of the drawn numbers, will each be entitled to a prize of $6.

No tickets which shall have drawn a prize of a superior denomination can be entitled to an inferior one.

Prizes payable 30 days after the drawing, and subject to a deduction of 15 per cent.

The drawing will take place on Thursday, the 28th of October next, or at a much earlier day if the sale of tickets will warrant it.

TICKETS $6 00.

Halves $3 00 | *Quarters* $1 50

FOR SALE AT THE

BOOKSTORE

OF

Eichbaum & Johnston,

In Market, between Second and Third Streets.

PITTSBURGH.

Packages of 9 tickets, embracing the 27 combination and permutation numbers of the Lottery, warranted to draw at least the net sum of $20 40, may also be had at the same rate.

Should adventurers prefer purchasing packages by certificate, and to leave the tickets in deposit for the smallest sum they can draw, they will be accommodated; and the sum then to be paid on a package of whole tickets will be $33 60

July 2, 1824.

WILLIAM H. ABBOTT,

A YOUTH of about seventeen years of age, left Philadelphia in August last, and proceeded to this city, whence he embarked on board a boat, to ascend the Monongahela. Any person giving information to the subscriber respecting the youth, will confer an obligation on his relations; and if Wm. H. Abbott will apply to me, he will hear of news to his advantage.

James R. Lambdin.

☞ The editors of papers at town on the Monongahela will much oblige the friends of the youth by giving this advertisement an insertion.

Pittsburgh, July 2, 1824—3t.rel.

Apprentices Wanted.

TWO BOYS of from 14 to 16 years of age, to learn the CHAIR-MAKING BUSINESS, and one to learn PAINTING and GILDING, are wanted immediately by the subscriber. None need apply but boys from the country, of good character.

Henry Reaves.

Pittsburgh, June 25, 1824—3t.

ANNIVERSARY OF AMERICAN INDEPENDENCE.

On Monday last, notwithstanding the unfavorable state of the weather, the Battalion of Pittsburgh Volunteers celebrated the anniversary of our country's Independence, with their accustomed zeal and splendor. Between the hours of 9 and 10 o'clock, in the forenoon, they formed; and having marched through the most public parts of the City, they crossed over to Allegheny Town, where they fired, as usual, in honor of the day. In addition to the old Companies, composing the Battalion, the public were gratified by seeing the new Troop of Light Dragoons, commanded by Capt. *Murray*, which, to-day, paraded, for the first time. Their appearance was very imposing; and their discipline already foretold their future improvement and usefulness.

At two o'clock, the battalion, together with a large number of citizens and several strangers, assembled at the rope-walk of Mr. J. Irwin; for whose politeness in furnishing it, the committee of arrangement, on behalf of the battalion, beg leave, thus publicly, to tender their thanks. The Declaration of Independence was read by Capt. *M. M. Murray*; and an Oration, distinguished for its brilliancy and eloquence, was delivered, by Lieutenant *A. S. T. Mountain*. The company then partook of an excellent dinner, prepared by Mr. George Beale; at which Capt. TROVILLO acted as President, and Capt. BIDDLE and Capt. DENNY, as Vice-Presidents. After the removal of the cloth, the following toasts were drank, accompanied by appropriate music from the Band:

TOASTS.

1. *The Day*—The event it commemorates—grand in its conception, sublime in its accomplishment, tremendous in its consequences!—it stands, and it will forever stand, a terror to the oppressor—a beacon-light to the oppressed.

2. *Our Country*—Nature's most stupendous work—liberty's most favored home.

3. *The memory of* WASHINGTON *and the other departed Heroes and Sages of the Revolution*—Time, in its rapid flight, but brightens the record of their deeds, and consecrates the remembrance of their virtues.

4. *The President of the United States*—The morning and meridian of his life distinguished by honor and usefulness—may its evening be crowned with peace and repose.

5. *The Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.*

6. *General La Fayette*—Ten millions of freemen will proclaim his welcome to the land, which, in youth he assisted to redeem, and through life he has never ceased to love.

7. *The Army and Navy*—By their valor adorning their country—by their unassuming deportment lulling its fears and commanding its confidence.

8. *Clay, Jackson, Crawford and Adams*—Of none of them are talent, genius and patriotism the exclusive property; they all merit our gratitude and command our admiration.

9. *Greece and South America*—May peace crown their toils, and liberty bless their peace.

10. *John Adams, Thomas Jefferson and James Madison*—In commemorating the birth-day of our Liberties, we should not forget those who watched their infancy and formed their youth.

11. *Agriculture, Manufactures and Commerce*—All contributing to our prosperity and welfare; and all equally worthy of our fostering care and protection.

12. *The memory of Lord Byron*—Mute now is the harp of the bard—cold is the heart of the philanthropist—nerveless is the arm of the warrior. The world deplores the mighty poet, whose genius adorned the age in which he lived; Greece weeps for the patriot, whose love of liberty was not limited by the shores of the land that gave him birth.

13. *The Fair*—Their love, valor's strongest excitement and its best reward.

VOLUNTEERS.

By Capt. G. G. Wright. Our worthy friend and late fellow-soldier, Capt. *Morgan Neville*—May his prosperity equal our best wishes.

By Mr. James M'Candless. American Literature—Progressing with rapid strides towards a glorious zenith.

By R. B. Barker, Esq. The memory of the late Earl of Chatham—An English Parliament heard his fearful predictions; and an American People wrought their entire accomplishment.

By A. S. T. Mountain, Esq. Dewitt Clinton—An ornament to his country and the human race.

By General Patchell. May the resignations of John Quincy Adams, Henry Clay and William H. Crawford, in favor of Andrew Jackson to the Presidential chair, restore them again to the confidence of their aggrivated countrymen.

21 *cheers—Tune, Patchell's March.*

By Mr. Charles Earnest. Henry Clay—"Stand fast—you have as many friends as enemies."

By Mr. D. C. Bass. The memory of General Richard Butler, who fell in the first war for Independence—and the health of his son, who fought in the wood.

After Mr. *Mountain* had retired, by Capt. Trovillo—*The Orator of the Day.*

Celebration of the 4th of July.

On Saturday, the 3d, the *Peters-Creek Rangers*, commanded by Captain Jeremiah Ferree, together with a numerous assembly of Ladies and Gentlemen, met at the house of Tobias Stilly, in Mifflin township, to celebrate the 49th anniversary of American Independence. After partaking of an excellent repast, served up by Mr. Stilly, and the cloth being removed, the Declaration of Independence was read, and the following patriotic toasts were drank, accompanied with appropriate cheers and guns.

TOASTS.

1. *The day we celebrate.* May it ever be held sacred by Americans, and may the banners of freedom ever wave on the battlements of Columbia.

2. *General Washington.* May a double portion of his spirit, like the mantle of Elijah, descend on our next President.

3. *Thomas Jefferson.* A true American, a sound politician, and a learned man: our admiration for his virtues increases as time wears away.

4. *James Monroe.* Our worthy chief magistrate: on retiring from office, may he receive the gratitude of a free people.

5. *General Andrew Jackson*, the Hero of New-Orleans. May a free people elevate him to the highest gift in their power.

6. May the names of Virtue, Liberty and Independence be held sacred in the breast of every American.

7. *Our Independence.* Here is a health to Old Hickory, who caused so many British tyrants to acknowledge the same.

8. May all Americans feel a zeal for their country's liberty, and like their forefather, Washington, never fall from it.

9. *The halo of glory that encircles the star-spangled banner.* Perdition to the wretch that shall tarnish its splendor.

10. May the sons of Columbia never feel want, nor want feeling.

11. *Old Pennsylvania.* She craves no share in the loaves and fishes, but gives honor to whom honor is due.

12. *Our Representatives.* May they prove faithful guardians of the people's rights.

13. *General Edward Patchell.* May he enjoy long life and prosperity.

VOLUNTEERS.

By Mr. Thomas Varner. *The fair daughters of Columbia.* May they add virtue to beauty, subtract envy from friendship, multiply amiable accomplishments by sweetness of temper, divide time by sociability and economy, and reduce slander to its lowest denomination.

By Hervey H. Peterson, Esq. *The Peters Creek Rangers* have evinced a military spirit worthy of freemen.

By Dr. James A. Stewart. *Captain Ferree.*—In the hour of danger his military character would excite courage in his company, and his powder strike terror to their enemies.

By Mr. Washington Robertson.

"Freemen cheer the Hickory tree,
"In storms its boughs have shelter'd thee;
"On Freedom's land its branches wave,
"'Twas planted on the lion's grave."

PHŒNIX FACTORY.

July 5th. 1824.

The Anniversary of our Independence was celebrated at this respectable manufacturing establishment, in a manner perhaps the most congenial to the genius of the day and the spirit of the times. The force of party feeling, and the rage of political dissension, have yielded to the piercing energy of enlightened science. The march of our country is now on the road of public improvement and national greatness.—The statesmen whom the country delight to honor, are those who are enriching us by the projection of stupendous canals—the erection of national works—the organization of boards of Engineers, and the development of her resources. The age exhibits the proud and useful triumph of civil architecture and mechanical science.

What scene, then, could be more appropriate for the celebration of this day, than a manufactory, which exhibits, in its perfection, the accumulated improvements of that mechanism which claims its origin, and has reached its height, within the last century? It seems almost to realize the works of fairies, and move by magic hands unseen.

The manufacturing establishments of the city, and its vicinity, were represented at the table, which was also honored by many foreign guests, the whole number computed at two hundred. James Ross, Esq. acted as President; John Darragh, Esq. as Vice President. The females employed in the establishment, to the number of seventy, were present. It was peculiarly gratifying to witness the honored and respectable of the nation, seated at the same table with a circle of females, whose character and conduct furnish the best evidence, that "Manufactures are not injurious to morals." For it is a tribute too well deserved to be withheld, that the order, regularity and innocence of the hands of the Phœnix Factory, would be creditable to any academical institution.

The table was extended upon the green, in front of the Factory, protected from the weather by a canopy of Domestic Sheetings, and furnished with Domestic luxuries of every description; after a hearty and social repast, the following sentiments were drank with the greatest cordiality and applause.

TOASTS.

The Anniversary. Consecrated to the celebration of the noblest art—the art of self-government.

The memory of Washington.

La Fayette. His welcome to our shores—the gratitude of a great and free people.

The Navy and Army. True blue and double twilled.

Farmers and Mechanics. The first hands who worked the fields of nature.

The Mechanic Arts. Productive of private comfort and public power.

The Cotton Machinists of Europe and America. They have exhibited the highest perfection of labor-saving art.

The late Congress. Their system of domestic policy has established our real Independence.

The Union. While we enjoy the most cherished branch of our manufactures—may we avoid the selfishness which exclaims, as to others, "No further protection."

Clinton, Clay and Calhoun. The master spirits of the age of Internal Improvement—the impression of their expansive minds will be left on our mountains.

Pittsburgh. Lately a name of reproach. The prediction of its champion is already accomplished—"It may be like the term Whig, one of pride and not of reproach."—Speech on the "Cut Glass" Bill.

Our next Representative. The paths of Internal Improvement and the points of National Manufactories, are yet to be designated. The Father of the Tariff should return to his post.

The Fair Sex. Those manufacturers who associate virtue in their labors of love will be rewarded by the best pledges of happiness.

VOLUNTEERS.

By James Ross, Esq. *The Phœnix Cotton Factory*—May our countrymen afford it the best Protection—a decided preference in the Home-Market.

By James S. Craft. *Nathaniel J. Sweetland*, our chief Machinist—His works, both in the east and west, praise him better than our words.

By M. Allen. *Domestic Manufactures, Agriculture and Commerce.* Equal protection to all—partiality to none.

By the Proprietors. *Our honest Lads and bonnie Lasses.*

By S. M'Kenzie. *The manufactures of the Phœnix Factory*—As celebrated for their superiority, as their emblem, the Phœnix, for its singularity.

GAZETTE.

FRIDAY, JULY 9, 1824.

Apprentices' Library.

An adjourned meeting of persons friendly to the establishment of an Apprentices' Library in this City, will be held at Crossan's Hotel, on Saturday evening, the 10th inst. at half past 7 o'clock.

July 2.

FOR THE GAZETTE.

Seeing that an adjourned meeting will be held at Mr. Crossan's, on next Saturday, in order to organize a Library, to be called the Apprentices', I am very anxious that it should be well attended. It would not be correct to suppose the smallness of the last meeting, arose from any want of disposation on the part of our fellow-citizens; I should rather presume the unpleasantness of the evening, was in part the reason, and that the utility of such an institution has not had *due consideration*. I only wish I were possessed of ability equal to my inclination to press upon my fellow-citizens the incalculable advantage it would be of to the rising generation. Only reflect, for a moment, on the number of young persons now employed in shops and factories, in and about our city, learning useful branches as mechanics or artizans. Few or none of these but could spare a small proportion of each day to the improvement of their minds; and the greater number of them, I may say, have not access to books. Putting useful books in their hands will be the most effectual means of preventing dissipation and folly. I call upon the reverend clergy, I call upon the moral of every description, I call upon all who wish well to the prosperity of our city, and I call, more particularly, on parents, to attend, and let us have their support. A.

COMMUNICATED.

Mutiny!—A mutiny, or riot, of extraordinary character, took place on board the Steam Boat *Mechanic*, ——, master, of Marietta, shortly after her departure from this place, on Friday evening last. The boat had been injudiciously loaded, and was discovered to be rapidly filling with water. When this fact was made known to the master, and by him to the pilots, Geo. Dickinson and Daniel Carpenter, the pilots not only refused to take the proper measures for the security of the boat, her passengers, and cargo, but quarrelled with, and treated with outrageous violence two gentlemen on board, who found it necessary to use means for the safety of themselves and their property. After a severe conflict the pilots were overpowered, and put ashore, when the vessel was set to rights, and her voyage resumed. It is deemed proper that this information should be laid before the public, that passengers and freighters may be put on their guard against imposition and danger, and that steam-boat owners may see the propriety of employing officers and hands who know and will perform their duty.

The Jackson Democrats celebrated the Anniversary of Independence at the Bowery of Mr. Johnston, at the south end of the Monongahela Bridge. Their party was numerous.

It is said the Caucus *party* was lost sight of on this occasion. It is supposed its members dined "in their private capacities."

One scaramouch used to be sufficient to keep a whole court in entertainment.—Royalty, at the present day, is more sad, or more extravagant. Now, to keep up the spirits of a Vice-Roy of King Caucus, in a provincial town, a brace of *Merry Andrews* is required!

The *geniuses* who now preside over the editorial department of the Statesman, are much tickled with the title of "old tory paper," bestowed upon this Gazette by the Columbian Observer, and are gaping with wonder to know what we can have to say to it. It is to us a matter of perfect indifference what the want of decency and of truth may permit either the Columbian Observer or the Pittsburgh Statesman to say of this paper. The one has as good a right as the other to prove his title to democracy by abusing us; and we should be disappointed at receiving any thing else than abuse from either of them. But it seems rather injudicious in the Statesman to give importance and weight to the political nicknames of the Observer, the editor of which has, over and over again, set down Mr. Crawford as the "tory candidate" for President, and as being the "old tory" supporter of John Adams in '98.

It is with surprise and regret we see circulating in the eastern papers, from a journal printed at Chatauque, N. Y. a most false and libellous publication in relation to the late trial of Jacob Hook, for murder, at Warren, in this state. The publication alluded to, roundly charges the judge and jury with being influenced in their verdict of acquittal by bribery, and attributes the subsequent suicide of Dunn, one of the jurors, to remorse of conscience for having participated in the guilt of his fellows. We have made some inquiry as to the character of judge Moore, and are assured that it is such as to stamp with falsehood the odious charge. Indeed the facts of the case, as stated in the short report of the trial, lately copied into this paper from the Meadville Messenger, show that there could have been no need for the use of bribery or any other unfair means to procure an acquittal.—The case was so very plain, that there could scarcely be two opinions about it.

Rapid Travelling.—A gentleman of this city, left Detroit on the 25th ult. and, proceeding by the steam boat to Erie, and the stage line to Pittsburgh, reached home in 72 hours. The distance is about 360 miles.

Bermuda, in a suit for insurance, in Massachusetts, has been decided to be *not* in the West Indies.

General Rector, Surveyor General of the public lands in Missouri, Illinois and Arkansas, has been removed from office by the President. This removal is in consequence of an investigation into his conduct, on the charges published against him by the late Joshua Barton, of Missouri, under the signature of "Philo," and which caused the duel in which the latter was killed. Lead, though it may silence an opponent, does not refute his argument, or impair the force of truth.

William M'Ree, late a colonel in the army, has been appointed Surveyor, &c. in the room of General Rector.

Arkansas Judges.—William Trimble has been appointed a Judge of the territory of Arkansas, vice Joseph Selden, lately killed in a duel by Judge Scott.

The wheat crops in Virginia and Maryland are said to be unusually fine. Some new wheat has been sold in Richmond.

The new Waverley novel is entitled "Redgauntlet; a Tale of the 18th Century."

American Colonies.—Judge Marshall of Virginia, author of the *Life* of Washington, has in the press, in Philadelphia, "A History of the Colonies planted by the English on the Continent of America, from their first settlement to the commencement of that war which terminated in their independence."—In 1 vol. of 500 pages, 8vo.

The Baltimore Morning Chronicle, hitherto edited by Paul Allen, has been transferred to William Peehin, formerly editor of the Baltimore American.

Niles' Register.—The surplus sets of this valuable paper are offered to the public by way of lottery. We have not seen the scheme.

Edmund C. Genet, formerly Minister of France, is among the applicants for the benefit of the New-York Insolvent act.

On the 26th ult. the democrats of Clearfield, Butler county, met to choose delegates. They took a vote on the presidential question and were unanimously for Jackson. It is said the meeting was the largest ever held in the township.

The Washington Republican says, that during the illness of Mr. Crawford, his name has been stamped upon official papers requiring his signature, by means of a *fac simile!*

The merry *Andrews*, who figure about the Pittsburgh "Statesman,"—the nominal men, worked by the caucus junto there, have set us down as advocates of the election of Gen. Jackson to the Presidency, without knowing the truth or falsity of the assertion. They cannot tell by any thing that we have yet said, which of the candidates we prefer. *Greensb. Gaz.*

Edwards and Crawford. The report of the committee of investigation in this case, appears in our present number. We last week expressed an opinion upon the inconsistency of the conclusion drawn by the committee, with the facts stated; and a more careful examination of the report confirms our first thoughts.

In relation to the deposites of public money, by the Secretary of the Treasury, in the Banks of the District of Columbia, "at the instance and on the solicitation of the Banks themselves, and as an accommodation to them, at a time of considerable pecuniary pressure, in 1819"—The committee pronounce the "*opinion that the practice itself was irregular and dangerous*"—but in the general result—"They content themselves with saying, that, in their opinion, nothing has been proved to impeach the integrity of the Secretary, or to bring into doubt the general correctness and ability of his administration of the public finances." Now if "*irregular and dangerous*" practices in office, can be reconciled with "*correctness and ability*" in administration we have hitherto mistaken the import of terms. *Har. Chron.*

PRINTERS' MEETING.

THE MASTER PRINTERS of Pittsburgh, are requested to meet at Crossan's Inn, on *Tuesday evening next*, at 8 o'clock.

July 9—1t.

The Subscribers

HAVE just received a few tons of the best quality of

CAMPEACHY LOGWOOD,

Which they offer for sale on the lowest terms.

J. W. Biddle & Co.

Wood, near Water Street.

July 9—6t.

Domestic Cotton Manufactures, By Wholesale and Retail.

JOHN M'ILROY

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public generally, that he has removed to this place, from Baltimore, where he followed the manufacturing of COTTON GOODS, for several years past, and has commenced the same business here, where he intends to employ from 80 to 100 Cotton Weavers, at the following kinds of goods, viz.—4-4 Plaids, 4-4 and 3-4 Checks, Wilmington and Fancy Stripes, 4-4 Sheeting, 3-4 and 7-8 Shirtings, Orange and Blue Chambrays, 4-4 and 7-8 Bedticks, all which he will warrant to be equal to any Penitentiary goods, and his colors he will warrant to be of the very best Indigo blue dyes. He has now on hand a large supply of his manufactures, which he will sell lower than they can be bought either in Philadelphia or Baltimore, for cash or approved acceptances in this city. He will also *Dye* large or small quantities of cotton yarn the very best Indigo blue, at the shortest notice, and will keep an assortment of *Cotton Yarn*, both blue and white, which he will sell on reasonable terms.

☞ From 40 to 50 good WEAVERS can find employment by calling as above.

Ware-House, Diamond Square, next door to General Patchell.

July 9—3

PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS a special Court of Common pleas for the County of Allegheny, was by adjournment, to be held on the second Monday of July instant, and the Jurors attending the said court at its last sitting, were required to attend on the second Monday of July inst.

NOW, in pursuance of the directions of the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas of the said county, I, Lazarus Stewart, Sheriff of the said county, do hereby give notice, to the Jurors aforesaid, that their attendance as such, is not required at the time aforesaid, nor until they shall be further notified.

Given under my hand at Pittsburgh, the 2d day of July, A. D. 1824.

L. Stewart, Sheriff.

July 9.—1t.

Allegheny County, ss.

REGISTER'S OFFICE, July 2d, A. D. 1824.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, to all persons concerned in the estates of *William Chess*, late of St. Clair township, *Samuel Ewing*, late of Moon township, *Thomas M'Clelland*, late of Ohio township, *Edward Mulherin*, late of Fayette township, *Jacob Castleman*, late of Pitt township, *John Murphy*, late of Pitt township, and *John Wills*, late of the city of Pittsburgh, all in the county of Allegheny, deceased—that the executors and administrators of said decedents' estates, have filed, in the Register's Office of said county, accounts of the administration thereof, and that the same will be presented to the Orphans' Court of said county, for confirmation and allowance, on Monday, the 2d day of August, A. D. 1824.

M. Stewart,

July 9—4t. *Register.*

STRAY MARE.

TAKEN UP, on Saturday last, in the city of Pittsburgh,

A bright Bay Mare,

about 14 hands high, has two saddle marks; a strip of white in her face; shod all round. The owner is desired to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take her away.

Apply to the subscriber, in Market, between Front and Water streets.

William Boylstone.

July 9, 1824—3t.

NUTRIA SKINS.

BOGGS & WRENSHALL,

HAVE JUST RECEIVED FROM PHILADELPHIA

1500 Nutria Skins,

WHICH will be sold at reasonable rates, by the quantity or dozen.

Corner of Market & Fourth streets, July 9—4t

Adjourned Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas, issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Allegheny county, and to me directed, will be sold, at the Court House, in the city of Pittsburgh, on *Wednesday, the 21st day of July inst. at 2 o'clock, P. M.* all the estate, right, title, interest and claim of George Cochran, of Richard, of, in, and to certain parts of

Lots Nos. 338, 341 & 342,

In the city of Pittsburgh, viz:—beginning at the corner of Liberty street and Diamond alley; thence southwestwardly, along Liberty street, sixty-six feet six inches, more or less; thence at right angles with Liberty street, about sixty four feet eight inches, more or less; thence eastwardly, in a parallel line with Diamond alley, about forty-four feet four inches, to a private alley; thence northwardly, along said alley about twenty-two feet six inches, to Diamond alley; thence by Diamond alley about forty-five feet nine inches, to Liberty street, the place of beginning, together with the free use and privileges of the said private alley, on which are erected *A TWO STORY FRAME DWELLING HOUSE and KITCHEN*, and several large frame buildings and tenements, formerly occupied as a Woollen Factory; under and subject to the yearly ground rent of $2 per foot, or $133. Seized and taken in execution as the property of the said George Cochran, at the suit of Samuel Carswell & Son.

L. Stewart, Sh'ff.

Pittsburgh, July 9—2t.ac.

CASH FOR RAGS.

From Three to Four Cents per lb.

ACCORDING to quality, will be given, in cash, for *RAGS*, by

J. Patterson & Co.

Corner of Wood and Third Streets.

Pittsburgh, July 2, 1824.—3mo.

TO PRINTERS.

ON HAND, FOR SALE,

A new Super-Royal, one pull, Lever

PRINTING PRESS.

IT will be sold cheap. Apply to the subscriber, Printing Press Maker, Pittsburgh.

Charles Artzt.

July 2—tf.

UNION CANAL LOTTERY,

THIRTEENTH CLASS—NEW SERIES.

SCHEME.

6	Prizes of	$5000	is	$30,000
6	do of	1000	is	6000
6	do of	500	is	6000
6	do of	397	is	2382
828	do of	12	is	9936
6072	do of	6	is	36432
6924 Prizes				$87,750
10625 Blanks.				

THIS is a Lottery formed by the ternary combination and permutation of 27 numbers: To determine the prizes therein, the 27 numbers will be publicly placed into a wheel on the day of the drawing, and FOUR of them be drawn out—and those six tickets which shall have on them respectively the 1st, 2d and 3d drawn Numbers, will each be entitled to a prize of $5000; those six other tickets which shall have on them the 1st, 2d and 4th drawn Numbers, will each be entitled to a prize of 1000 dollars; those six other tickets which shall have on them the 1st, 3d, and 4th drawn numbers, will each be entitled to a prize of $500, those six other tickets which shall have on them the 2nd, 3d and 4th drawn Numbers, will each be entitled to a prize of $397; those 828 tickets which shall have on them, respectively, two of the drawn numbers, will each be entitled to a prize of $12; and all others (being 6072) which shall have on them some one of the drawn numbers, will each be entitled to a prize of $6.

No tickets which shall have drawn a prize of a superior denomination can be entitled to an inferior one.

Prizes payable 30 days after the drawing, and subject to a deduction of 15 per cent

The drawing will take place on Thursday, the 28th of October next, or at a much earlier day if the sale of tickets will warrant it.

TICKETS $8 00.

Halves $3 00 | *Quarters* $1 50

FOR SALE AT THE

BOOKSTORE

OF

Eichbaum & Johnston,

In Market, between Second and Third Streets.

PITTSBURGH.

Packages of 9 tickets, embracing the 27 combination and permutation numbers of the Lottery, warranted to draw at least the net sum of $20 40, may also be had at the same rate.

Should adventurers prefer purchasing packages by certificate, and to leave the tickets in deposit for the smallest sum they can draw, they will be accommodated; and the sum then to be paid on a package of whole tickets will be $33 60

July 2, 1824.

WILLIAM H. ABBOTT,

A YOUTH of about seventeen years of age, left Philadelphia in August last, and proceeded to this city, whence he embarked on board a boat, to ascend the Monongahela. Any person giving information to the subscriber respecting the youth, will confer an obligation on his relations; and if Wm. H. Abbott will apply to me, he will hear of news to his advantage.

James R. Lambdin.

*** The editors of papers at towns on the Monongahela will much oblige the friends of the youth by giving this advertisement an insertion.

Pittsburgh, July 2, 1824—3t.JRL.

Apprentices Wanted.

TWO BOYS of from 14 to 16 years of age, to learn the CHAIR-MAKING BUSINESS, and one to learn PAINTING and GILDING, are wanted immediately by the subscriber. None need apply but boys from the country, of good character.

Henry Beares.

Pittsburgh, June 25, 1824—3t.

Poetry.

Selected for the Knickerbocker, New Monthly Magazine.

THE HEIRESS' COMPLAINT.

Why tell me with oblivious soul,
That I am young, and rich and fair,
And wonder how my soul can feel
The pangs of sorrow and of care?

Why dost thou count the golden store,
The sparkling jewels that are mine,
And strain the rubies o'er and o'er
Who breathe their incense at my shrine?

Know that I scorn the sordid train
Whose loveless vows are bought and sold;
Know that the heart I sigh to gain
Despises, spurns, my worthless gold.

I love—I dare not breathe his name,
The son of genius and of mind;
He climbs the steepy path of fame,
Content to leave the crowd behind.

And while in halls illumined bright,
I hear the muse false flatteries o'er,
He patient wastes the midnight light,
In studious toil, in learned lore.

Seldom he seeks the giddy throng,
And then he stands retired, apart,
And views the dance, and hears the song,
With listless look and joyless heart.

He turns from love's all-speaking eye;
His mind to fame, to science clings,
Throned in a world of visions high,
Of deep and vast imaginings.

My vaunted wealth, my flatter'd face,
The praise of coxcombs may employ;
But *he* regards that dross as base;
He holds that beauty as a toy.

Yet must I still reluctant wear
These flashing gems, these robes of state,
And nightly must submit to share
The paltry vanities I hate.

Oh! never shall the world deride
My passion with unfeeling jest,
While smiles of more than Spartan pride
Can hide the tortures of my breast.

Thy tears flow fast—Now judge if gold
Can banish anguish from its shrine,
And say if ever tale was told
So sad, so sorrowful, as mine!

Miscellany.

UNSUCCESSFUL ATTEMPT TO RENEW THE TENDER PASSION.

"About forty years ago, at the age of nineteen, I became fascinated, at a private ball, with the amiable, beautiful, and sensible Leonora, who then appeared to me expressly formed by nature for my wife. Our opinions sufficiently coincided as to the *moral* of most subjects; my affection was of the purest staple; a licentious tho't never intruded; and it was often a question in my own mind whether the qualities of her heart and intellect, or the charms of her person, were the sources of my attachment. I was a favored suitor; and the lady's condescending notice and avowed partiality to my pretensions, not only rendered me the happiest of mortals, but imbued me with a serious and prudential consideration of the future, that wholly estranged me from the dissipation common to young men of my own age.

Leonora had a brother, who of course became my particular and intimate friend; but he was a *bon vivant*, extravagant, not very reserved in his female acquaintance, not at all in the habit of passing the bottle—while any wine remained it it. To this friend I confided the secret of my attachment to his sister. He communicated the affair to his father, after the most solemn asseverations of concealing it for the present. The old gentleman did not relish my proposals, and with his son's concurrence very unceremoniously forbade me his house; at the same time sending his daughter into the country, under the threat that her name should be erased from his will if she held any farther communication with me. As I possessed no fortune adequate to compensate her for the loss of his favor, there the matter rested, by the aid of time and occupation I bore my affliction, and as there was no remedy, with tolerable fortitude.

"One morning in the week before last, a sudden and heavy shower of rain drove me for shelter into the Burlington Arcade.—Among the numerous weather-bound passengers who, as is usual on these occasions, were alternately employed in looking up to watch the separation of clouds, and in surveying each other, I perceived a well dressed elderly lady opposite me; and when I had cursorily perused her face, I was induced, without being able to account for it, to repeat my inspection on the first opportunity that offered. There were traces of some sketch that I had formerly beheld, but where, I could not call to mind. I looked again, and endeavored to recollect, but this effort proved fruitless,—the materials for reminiscence were supplied solely by the countenance, and reflection had no other data to work upon. The lady became aware of my scrutinizing attention and ineffectual endeavors to recognise her features; yet she did not attempt to withdraw from observation, but rather seemed wishful that I should unravel the mystery. At length a smile revealed the grateful truth that we were not strangers; and this signal encouragement induced me to address her with cautious distant respect, and with a sort of mysterious, undefinable, but very evident trepidation.—When I heard her voice, my embarrassment was increased; and when she pronounced my name, I became perfectly confused. There were some latent workings of my soul of which I was conscious though I could not comprehend them: they were recollections of the heart, that did not communicate their vibrations to the brain. After some pause, she observed, that after so long an interval, and the occupation of mind by more interesting objects, it was to be expected that I should forget Leonora——. This name, pronounced by a familiar voice, accompanied by a look of something more than kindness, that penetrated to the recesses of heart, soul, and intellect, instantly dispelled the dense mist that had risen during a lapse of forty years; a distinct vision of our first acquaintance was presented, and the interviews that had afterwards taken place, recurred in all the freshness of reality.—Imagination for a moment lent me the energies of youth, I was in the act of seizing her by the hand, and about to press it,—but a sudden agitation, an incontrollable tremor, so overwhelmed me, that I could neither speak nor accomplish the intended welcome. By this time the weather had cleared, the crowd was moving off, my consciousness returned; I felt that fancy had jilted me, and I remained in the actual state of an elderly gentleman of sixty.—Leonora was accompanied by a lady considerably younger than herself; and it struck me that the pathos of the scene had moved the damsel's risible powers, nor could I help surmising that the titter was a compliment equally divided between us. I wished to escort them home; they were proceeding in a different direction; but Leonora, with great frankness, said that I might come to take tea on the following day.

"After we had parted, I attempted to analyze deliberately the state of my feelings; and vanity, I believe, endeavored to persuade me I was seriously in love. A fearfully long series of years, to be sure, had rolled away since the fever of passion had raged; but still we were the same individual persons. Time might, indeed, have caused some decay in the main timber of the building, that did not admit of repair: but the plan remained perfect in all its compartments: exterior embellishments might easily be supplied, and taste, or rather sentiment, would cover many defects with varnish, whitewash, and perhaps plaster—as I am a member of the College of Surgeons. The expected hour arrived, and I had already taken great pains, both personally and mentally, to prepare myself for the interview. The season was rather too cold for Nankin pantaloons, which are supposed to display the figure to considerable advantage: and for several days a north-easter had whistled a very intelligible prelude to a return of lumbago; therefore black became the wholesome substitute. The lady had contrived to be alone, and after interchanging the first civilities, apologized for the absence of her *niece*, possibly apprehensive that a recurrence of the tittering symptoms might interrupt the more serious and pathetic parts of our dialogue. To my utter astonishment and indescribable joy, I found that Leonora had lived a single life, and, by her own representation, had refused numerous offers—her promise to me had been kept inviolate. This assurance stirred up, on my part, several bursts of tenderness. I looked at her most earnestly, and unhappily I wore my spectacles. But Oh dear, what a change! Her eye barely retained some smattering of love's dialect, but the idiom was defective, and the accent misplaced. A near examination disclosed innumerable wrinkles; the fine oval contour had become angular, and the whole countenance was suffused with a yellow tinge. Those lips that whilom pouted from distension, were now sunk into a mere envelop for the coral—But why proceed? Description only records disappointment, and extinguishes the embers of affection. The voice, indeed, though somewhat less articulate, still breathed to my ear soft melody, freighted with the purest sentiment; the candles shed a dimmer light, for want of snuffing, and love seemed to return as the gloom deepened. Thus in sweet converse we beguiled the time, retraced the delightful scenes of former days, and endeavored, by the aid of imagination, to o'erleap a chasm of forty years, that youth might gall the kibe of the passing moment, exclaiming,

"Ye gods annihilate both space and time,
To make two lovers happy."

"What might have been our destinies in life, (said the charming Leonora) if my father had not prohibited our union?"—Doubtless, (I replied) an uninterrupted series of felicities—a delightful interchange of opinion—a reciprocation of kind offices—perhaps we might have been blessed with a numerous family"—but I found I had gone too far: it certainly did not occur to me that Leonora was still a maiden lady, and of course could have made no calculation of that nature. A slight iridescence of color mounted into her cheek, but, after a momentary suffusion, escaped to one side of her nose, where an intense blush seemed to linger. I apologized, but awkwardly enough, by expressing my regret at having used any expression inconsistent with good breeding, and to testify my contrition in a tangible form, I took her hand—it had a cold feel; then, with some emotion, grasped her arm—alas! its electric touch had vanished! The bounding elasticity that, forty years ago, resembled that of a spring-board, now yielded to the gentlest pressure. Our situation was exquisitely tender; the air seemed oppressive; she breathed by instalments, perceptibly asthmatic; and the attempt to heave a profound sigh, was stopped *in transitu*, by a cough which sounded like the knel to consumptive Home.

"How retentive of affection is a female! Perhaps, as some philosophers have opined, because she possesses more instinct than our own sex. Perhaps with due care, a man's constitution is more durable than that of a lady; and it is possible that there may be some difference in the sources and objects of the tender passion. We are attracted by exterior blandishment; they are guided in their choice by intrinsic qualities; and to tell the truth, I do not think that they possess so refined a taste, such a relish for beauty, and such a fastidiousness

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PRIZE POETRY.

Some years ago, a Mr. Dickson who was Provost of Dundee, in Scotland, died, and by will left the sum of one guinea to any person to compose an epitaph upon him; which sum he directed three executors to pay. The executors thinking to defraud the poet, agreed to meet and share the guinea among them, each contributing a line to the epitaph, as follows:

1st. Here lies Dickson, Provost of Dundee;
2d. Here lies Dickson—here lies he.

The third was embarrassed for some time but unwilling to lose his share of the guinea brawled

Halellujah, Hallelujee!

New-Stourbridge
Flint Glass-Works, Pittsburgh.

FLINT GLASS,

CONSISTING OF
PLAIN, ENGRAVED & FANCY CUT,
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,

Manufactured at the above Establishment, by

JOHN ROBINSON

AND, in point of quality, equal if not superior to any thing of the kind manufactured in the United States.

The citizens of Pittsburgh, and of the western country generally, are respectfully invited to call at the works, on the corner of First and Ross Scotch-Hill, and examine the Glass.

Orders will be gratefully acknowledged, and will receive personal and prompt attention.

A large and general assortment will be kept constantly on hand, that orders can be filled at the shortest notice.

Nov. 28—tf

NOTICE.

THE subscribers have this day formed a partnership under the firm of

Thompson & Torode,
MERCHANT TAILORS,

At the Store-Room formerly occupied by *John Thompson*, in Market-street, near the Diamond, where, together with customers' work, they will have constantly on hand

Ready-made Clothes, Shirts, &c.

Which, being well made and sold low, they hope will insure the return of those who purchase of them.

John Thompson,
John Torode.

Pittsburgh, April 5, 1824—tf

Pittsburgh and Erie

STAGE,

LEAVES *John Davis' Hotel*, Pittsburgh, every Sunday, Wednesday and Friday morning at 3 o'clock, and arrives at Erie on Monday, Thursday and Saturday evening at 8 o'clock. Leaves Erie on Sunday, Wednesday and Friday, and arrives at Pittsburgh on Monday, Thursday and Saturday. Fourteen pounds of baggage will be allowed to every passenger—150 pounds of baggage equal to one passenger.

Arthur M'Gill.

February 27, 1824—tf

ROBERT LENDELL & CO.
AT THEIR
WAREHOUSE
On the Bank, between Market & Ferry Streets,
HAVE FOR SALE,

PIG and Bar Lead
Shot, assorted
Juniata Bar Iron
do Nails
Writing & wrapping Paper
Prime manufactured Tobacco
Window Glass
Flax & Tow Linen
Twilled Bags
Buffalo Robes
Tar by the bbl.
Spanish Moss
Axes, Mattocks,
Trace Chains, Hoes,
Plough Irons, &c.

They also have on hand, and intend keeping a constant supply of

Ship Chandlery, Blocks, Sheaves, Pins, &c.

Pittsburgh, May 21—tf.

JAMES HARMON,
HAS REMOVED HIS
Boot & Shoe Manufactory.

TO the house lately occupied by Mr Byrne, in *Wood, between First and Second Streets*, where customers' work will be finished in the most fashionable and substantial manner, and where he will constantly keep on hand an extensive assortment of ready made

BOOTS and SHOES,

of all descriptions, which he will dispose of on the most accommodating terms.

April 30, 1824.—3mo.

SAMUEL WOOD

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public, that he continues the *PLASTERING, PAPERING & WHITEWASHING*, and has reduced his prices to the following rates, for cash only, viz:—

3 Coat plastering, on lath, including materials,		16 cts. per yd
2 do.	do.	14
1 do.	do.	12
3 do.	on brick wall,	8
2 do.	do.	6
1 do.	do.	4

Prices when the materials are found by the employer

3 Coats, on lath,		8 cts. per yd
2 do.	do.	6
1 do	do.	5
3 do.	on brick wall,	6
Hanging paper,		12½ cts. per rol
do. border,		25
Whitewashing,		37½ cts per room

Roughcasting done in the neatest manner, and warranted to be *durable in the dampest cellars*. Casting in plaster done at the shortest notice.

Pittsburgh, June 20.—tf

Anderson's or Mellen's Cough Drops.

Valuable Medicine for Coughs and Consumptions

THE high reputation that Anderson's COUGH DROPS and PECTORAL POWDERS have gained for Coughs and other affections of the breast and lungs, leading to consumptions, renders it unnecessary to say much in recommending them to the public, as no stronger proof of their possessing uncommon virtues could be given than will be found by reading the certificates accompanying each bottle, given by those of the first respectability who have used them in cases of long standing, and some of them, where their physicians have given them up as past recovery, have been entirely restored by the use of this medicine. The fact that they have now been in use five years, and that the demand the present season has been greater than at any former period, is also a strong argument in their favor.—Thousands have shortened their days by neglecting Coughs when first attacked, which have soon terminated in a seated consumption and proved fatal. Scarcely a case of colds, coughs, pain in the side, difficulty of breathing, want of sleep arising from debility, or even consumptions, but may be relieved by a timely use of this Healing Balsam. Each dollar bottle of this medicine, contains about 40 doses, which proves them to be a cheap medicine, considering their virtues.

NEW CERTIFICATES.

I hereby certify, that for more than a year previous to 1821, I was afflicted with a troublesome and alarming cough, which rendered me unable to labor or even to walk many rods, without causing profuse sweating, and after trying many things without relief, I obtained a vial of *Anderson's Cough Drops*, from the use of which I soon found great relief, so as to be able to resume and continue my usual labor, and I have reason to believe that the use of them was the means of saving my life, as I had but little hope of recovering again when I commenced taking them, and I think them undoubtedly the best medicine in use for complaints of the lungs.

Hudson, May 20, 1823. ELISHA DAVIS.

I hereby certify, that for a number of years previous to 1818, I was troubled with a cough and pain in my breast, and in the spring of that year, I grew worse and was considered to be in a consumption and applied to several physicians, tried various kinds of medicine without any material relief; having noticed the recommendations of *Anderson's Cough Drops* in such complaints, I procured a vial of them in Hudson, from which I soon found relief, and after taking a few vials of them, I was restored to a tolerable good state of health, which has continued for 3 years past, and I can cheerfully recommend them to those laboring under similar complaints.

Hudson, July 11, 1823. ZACH. HAWS

This is to certify, that I, the subscriber, had been afflicted with the *Asthma* for twenty years, and the paroxysms were often so violent as nearly to deprive me of breath. During one of the most violent returns of the Asthma, I was advised to try Anderson's Cough Drops, and I did so, and to my surprise, I was very soon entirely relieved, and felt no more of it for six months.—Upon a return of a paroxysm of the asthma, I have made use of the same medicine and it has invariably given me relief. As it respects the asthma, and its attendant symptoms, difficulty of breathing, &c. I consider Anderson's Cough Drops *a remedy in praise of which too much cannot be said*. I further certify, that my son-in-law had for some time been supposed to be past recovery of a consumptive complaint, when I advised him to make a trial of Anderson's Cough Drops, and from the use of them he has so far recovered his health as to be again able to attend to business.

JOHN LYSCOM, Surgeon.

Dover (N. H.) Oct. 3, 1823.

For Sale by JAMES MELLEN.
Hudson, Oct. 6, 1823.

Also for Sale by SPEAKMAN & PETTIGREW, Druggists, Market, between Front and Second-streets, who have just received a supply of FRESH DRUGS AND MEDICINES.

Pittsburgh, March 19.

New Commission House.

Robert Armstrong & Samuel Seay,
UNDER THE FIRM OF
ARMSTRONG & SEAY,

WILL transact all kinds of business on Commission. They occupy the large three story Brick Warehouse two doors above Josiah Nichol's corner, Market Street, Nashville, Ten. They will thankfully attend to all business confided to their care.

Nashville, March 1—[Ap. 16—3m]

A VALUABLE FARM FOR SALE,
With a Saw-Mill, &c.

I wish to dispose of

A SECTION OF LAND,
Containing 642 Acres,

SITUATE upon Island Creek, about seven miles from Steubenville and two from the Ohio River. This section of Land is of a good quality, and well adapted for the raising of sheep. There is about 150 acres cleared, and about 400 acres of first rate land lying in a body.

The whole Farm is well timbered, and affords a good MILL SEAT. There is now in operation, upon the section,

A Valuable Saw-Mill,

with Gearing complete.

Any person wishing to purchase, can obtain this *VALUABLE PROPERTY* far below its real value for Cash, or upon a limited credit.

Terms made known on application to me, or at the office of *Wright & Colliers*, Counsellors at Law, Steubenville, who are authorized to dispose of the above described premises, in my behalf.

James Gray.

Ross township, January 2, 1824—tf

NOTICE.

J. TOWNE

HAS REMOVED his LOTTERY & EXCHANGE OFFICE to the North-East corner of Market and Third Streets, where he will continue to buy and sell most kinds of Bank Notes and Specie, and will transact all kinds of Lottery and Exchange Business, as usual.

J. T. Has just received from Philadelphia, a handsome assortment of

Satin Paper Hangings,

With VELVET BORDERS. He has also a good assortment of low priced PAPERS, which will be sold very low for cash.

April 9—tf.

Hair Restorative,

And Preservative Vegetable Cerate.

THE important discovery of a vegetable substance, capable of restoring and preserving the hair, was accidentally made by an individual, who has neither the capacity nor the disposition to practise deception or fraud. The fullest reliance may be placed on the efficacy and power of the Vegetable Cerate, not only in restoring and preventing the falling off of the hair, but in producing the greatest lustre and liveliness of it imaginable; and the public may rest assured that its effects will be clearly manifested in the course of a short time by the renewal and vigorous growth of the hair, and by effectually preventing its coming out or falling off. The Vegetable Cerate tends to resuscitate and excite the energies of the capillary vessels, which constitute those organs that secrete the matter forming the hair; these, like many other organs of the body, which have been in a state of dormancy or disease, may be restored to their healthy action, and perform all those functions assigned them by nature.

The proprietor being aware of the numerous specifics palmed on the public, and desirous that the present article may not suffer, rests its merits on the effect it has produced on hundreds of persons, both male and female, and found to be the only thing in restoring and preventing the hair from coming out of the heads of those who have used it, and all that is asked, as relates to the verity of its effects, is a fair trial.

Elderly people, with bald heads, must rest assured that by applying a few leaves of the above Cerate, their hair will be restored with all its youthful beauty and life.

To prevent imposition, the sale of the Vegetable Cerate will be confined to Dr. JAMES H. HART, for the city of New-York only, corner of Broadway and Chamber street, three doors from Washington Hall, where it will be sold at $1 75.

A liberal deduction will be made to country dealers.

The proprietor of the above valuable discovery intends appointing Agents through the United States for the sale of it, and also in Europe.

DIRECTIONS.

The Vegetable Cerate being perfectly innocent, may be plentifully applied, night and morning, and rubbed hard into the pores of the head with the fingers, without apprehension of danger. In addition to its other value, it beautifies the hair and whiskers.

N. B. Gentlemen that are bald, after using it for some weeks, will find a small fibre of hair growing on the place that is bald; they will continue it for about ten days after its appearance, then they will shave their hair close off where it is affected, after that it will receive its natural and vigorous growth.

And those who have the misfortune of losing their hair by sickness, the Cerate will restore to them in a very little time a full and beautiful head of hair, as it is beyond all doubt that it is the only thing that has ever been discovered in this country, or perhaps in any other. There are certificates left with Dr. James H. Hart, corner of Broadway and Chamber-st. who will satisfy any person that wishes to call and see them. Dr. Hart is appointed sole agent for the city of New-York. There are also special agents appointed in the following places, for the sale of this valuable article—Norfolk, Richmond, Petersburg, Fredericksburg, Alexandria, Charleston, Savannah, Wilmington, (N. C.) Newbern, (N. C.) Georgetown, Dist. of Columbia, Washington City, Philadelphia, Baltimore, New-Orleans, and all the Western Country—Boston, Salem, Charleston, in Massachusetts, Trenton, in New-Jersey, Elizabethtown, Newark, New-Brunswick, Albany, New Hampshire, Hartford, in Connecticut, New-Haven, Mobile, Lansingburg, Troy, Newburgh, and in all the principal towns in the United States. As the Cerate cannot be analyzed, there is no apprehension that it can be forged by any person.

The above valuable article is sold in Pittsburgh

ONLY BY

Horner & Clayland,

At their Wholesale and Retail Drug Store,
Corner of Market and Third Streets,
Who are agents for the Proprietors.

April 9—3m

Poetry.

From the London New Monthly Magazine.

THE HEIRESS' COMPLAINT.

Why tell me with officious zeal,
That I am young, and rich and fair,
And wonder how my soul can feel
The pangs of sorrow and of care?

Why dost thou count the golden store,
The sparkling jewels that are mine,
And name the suitors o'er and o'er
Who breathe their incense at my shrine?

Know that I scorn the sordid train
Whose loveless vows are bought and sold;
Know that the heart I sigh to gain
Despises, spurns, my worthless gold.

I love—I dare not breathe his name,
The son of genius and of mind;
He climbs the steepy path of fame,
Content to leave the crowd behind.

And while in halls illumined bright,
I hear the same false flatteries o'er,
He patient wastes the midnight light,
In studious toil, in learned lore.

Seldom he seeks the giddy throng,
And then he stands retired, apart,
And views the dance, and hears the song,
With listless look and joyless heart.

He turns from love's all-speaking eye;
His mind to fame, to science clings,
Throned in a world of visions high,
Of deep and vast imaginings.

My vaunted wealth, my flatter'd face,
The praise of coxcombs may employ;
But *he* regards that dross as base;
He holds that beauty as a toy.

Yet must I still reluctant wear
These flashing gems, these robes of state,
And nightly must submit to share
The paltry vanities I hate.

Oh! never shall the world deride
My passion with unfeeling jest,
While smiles of more than Spartan pride
Can hide the tortures of my breast.

Thy tears flow fast—Now judge if gold
Can banish anguish from its shrine,
And say if ever tale was told
So sad, so sorrowful, as mine!

Miscellany.

UNSUCCESSFUL ATTEMPT TO RENEW THE TENDER PASSION.

"About forty years ago, at the age of nineteen, I became fascinated, at a private ball, with the amiable, beautiful, and sensible Leonora, who then appeared to me expressly formed by nature for my wife. Our opinions sufficiently coincided as to the *moral* of most subjects; my affection was of the purest staple; a licentious tho't never intruded; and it was often a question in my own mind whether the qualities of her heart and intellect, or the charms of her person, were the sources of my attachment. I was a favored suitor; and the lady's condescending notice and avowed partiality to my pretensions, not only rendered me the happiest of mortals, but imbued me with a serious and prudential consideration of the future, that wholly estranged me from the dissipation common to young men of my own age.

Leonora had a brother, who of course became my particular and intimate friend; but he was a *bon vivant*, extravagant, not very reserved in his female acquaintance, not at all in the habit of passing the bottle—while any wine remained it it. To this friend I confided the secret of my attachment to his sister. He communicated the affair to his father, after the most solemn asseveratians of concealing it for the present. The old gentleman did not relish my proposals, and with his son's concurrence very unceremoniously forbade me his house; at the same time sending his daughter into the country, under the threat that her name should be erased from his will if she held any farther communication with me. As I possessed no fortune adequate to compensate her for the loss of his favor, there the matter rested, by the aid of time and occupation I bore my affliction, and as there was no remedy, with tolerable fortitude.

"One morning in the week before last, a sudden and heavy shower of rain drove me for shelter into the Burlington Arcade.—Among the numerous weather-bound passengers who, as is usual on these occasions, were alternately employed in looking up to watch the separation of clouds, and in surveying each other, I perceived a well dressed elderly lady opposite me; and when I had cursorily perused her face, I was induced, without being able to account for it, to repeat my inspection on the first opportunity that offered. There were traces of some sketch that I had formerly beheld, but where, I could not call to mind. I looked again, and endeavored to recollect, but this effort proved fruitless,—the materials for reminiscence were supplied solely by the countenance, and reflection had no other data to work upon. The lady became aware of my scrutinizing attention and ineffectual endeavors to recognise her features; yet she did not attempt to withdraw from observation, but rather seemed wishful that I should unravel the mystery. At length a smile revealed the grateful truth that we were not strangers; and this signal encouragement induced me to address her with cautious distant respect, and with a sort of mysterious, undefinable, but very evident trepidation.—When I heard her voice, my embarrassment was increased; and when she pronounced my name, I became perfectly confused. There were some latent workings of my soul of which I was conscious though I could not comprehend them: they were recollections of the heart, that did not communicate their vibrations to the brain. After some pause, she observed, that after so long an interval, and the occupation of mind by more interesting objects, it was to be expected that I should forget Leonora ——. This name, pronounced by a familiar voice, accompanied by a look of something more than kindness, that penetrated to the recesses of heart, soul, and intellect, instantly dispelled the dense mist that had risen during a lapse of forty years; a distinct vision of our first acquaintance was presented, and the interviews that had afterwards taken place, recurred in all the freshness of reality.—Imagination for a moment lent me the energies of youth, I was in the act of seizing her by the hand, and about to press it,—but a sudden agitation, an incontrollable tremor, so overwhelmed me, that I could neither speak nor accomplish the intended welcome. By this time the weather had cleared, the crowd was moving off, my consciousness returned; I felt that fancy had jilted me, and I remained in the actual state of an elderly gentleman of sixty.—Leonora was accompanied by a lady considerably younger than herself; and it struck me that the pathos of the scene had moved the damsel's risible powers, nor could I help surmising that the titter was a compliment equally divided between us. I wished to escort them home; they were proceeding in a different direction; but Leonora, with great frankness, said that I might come to take tea on the following day.

"After we had parted, I attempted to analyze deliberately the state of my feelings; and vanity, I believe, endeavored to persuade me I was seriously in love. A fearfully long series of years, to be sure, had rolled away since the fever of passion had raged; but still we were the same individual persons. Time might, indeed, have caused some decay in the main timber of the building, that did not admit of repair: but the plan remained perfect in all its compartments: exterior embellishments might easily be supplied, and taste, or rather sentiment, would cover many defects with varnish, whitewash, and perhaps plaster—as I am a member of the College of Surgeons. The expected hour arrived, and I had already taken great pains, both personally and mentally, to prepare myself for the interview. The season was rather too cold for Nankin pantaloons, which are supposed to display the figure to considerable advantage: and for several days a north-easter had whistled a very intelligible prelude to a return of lumbago: therefore black became the wholesome substitute. The lady had contrived to be alone, and after interchanging the first civilities, apologized for the absence of her *niece*, possibly apprehensive that a recurrence of the tittering symptoms might interrupt the more serious and pathetic parts of our dialogue. To my utter astonishment and indescribable joy, I found that Leonora had lived a single life, and, by her own representation, had refused numerous offers—her promise to me had been kept inviolate. This assurance stirred up, on my part, several bursts of tenderness. I looked at her most earnestly, and unhappily I wore my spectacles. But Oh dear, what a change! Her eye barely retained some smattering of love's dialect, but the idiom was defective, and the accent misplaced. A near examination disclosed innumerable wrinkles; the fine oval contour had become angular, and the whole countenance was suffused with a yellow tinge. Those lips that whilom pouted from distension, were now sunk into a mere envelop for the coral—But why proceed? Description only records disappointment, and extinguishes the embers of affection. The voice, indeed, though somewhat less articulate, still breathed to my ear soft melody, freighted with the purest sentiment; the candles shed a dimmer light, for want of snuffing, and love seemed to return as the gloom deepened. Thus in sweet converse we beguiled the time, retraced the delightful scenes of former days, and endeavored, by the aid of imagination, to o'erleap a chasm of forty years, that youth might gall the kibe of the passing moment, exclaiming,

"Ye gods annihilate both space and time,
To make two lovers happy."

"What might have been our destinies in life, (said the charming Leonora) if my father had not prohibited our union?"—Doubtless, (I replied) an uninterrupted series of felicities—a delightful interchange of opinion—a reciprocation of kind offices—perhaps we might have been blessed with a numerous family"—but I found I had gone too far: it certainly did not occur to me that Leonora was still a maiden lady, and of course could have made no calculation of that nature. A slight iridescence of color mounted into her cheek, but, after a momentary suffusion, escaped to one side of her nose, where an intense blush seemed to linger. I apologized, but awkwardly enough, by expressing my regret at having used any expression inconsistent with good breeding, and to testify my contrition in a tangible form, I took her hand—it had a cold feel; then, with some emotion, grasped her arm—alas! its electric touch had vanished! The bounding elasticity that, forty years ago, resembled that of a spring-board, now yielded to the gentlest pressure. Our situation was exquisitely tender; the air seemed oppressive; she breathed by instalments, perceptibly asthmatic; and the attempt to heave a profound sigh, was stopped *in transitu*, by a cough which sounded like the knel to consumptive Home.

"How retentive of affection is a female! Perhaps, as some philosophers have opined, because she possesses more instinct than our own sex. Perhaps with due care, a man's constitution is more durable than that of a lady; and it is possible that there may be some difference in the sources and objects of the tender passion. We are attracted by exterior blandishment; they are guided in their choice by intrinsic qualities; and to tell the truth, I do not think that they possess so refined a taste, such a relish for beauty, and such a fastidiousness against imperfection as ourselves. When I returned home, and analyzed my own feelings, the truth was elicited. Leonora in her youth, had constituted my notion of the *beau ideal* of female excellence; and if, at that period, we had been united, age and its inseparable infirmities would have crept on unheeded. We should have hobbled down hill together, lending a mutual support; the higher affections would have been sublimed, and those of sense would have been refined into esteem. [I am apt to think that love is like the small pox, few have it twice in the natural way; the contagion rarely recurs.] But now, each of us had acquired peculiar, and very probably, dissimilar habits; the simultaneous indulgence of them might be incompatible, and a compromise difficult on either part, as it would demand a painful extortion—a cruel eradication—a reluctant sacrifice.

Feeling therefore, no immediate or pressing occasion for a wife, dreading the positive cession of so much liberty; averse from an amalgamation of infirmities, the sleepbreaking echoes of the nightly cough, the spasmodic twinges, and other incidental ailments, no wouder that I have paused on the awful threshold of matrimony. Besides, I anticipate the ridicule of my acquaintance: some sneezing old dandy congratulating me with a pretended admiration of the choice I have made—"Quite a young woman!" This is bad enough; but next come the ladies:—one young hussy, just married, recommends me to a shop for baby-linen, and—by mistake—gives me the undertaker's card. Then at dinner, to be helped to all the restorative fricassees and nourishing dishes! When the desert appears, some tormentress or other directs the servants to place a pair of nutcrackers near me; insults my wife under the mask of defence and civility, recommending patirosa lozenges for an inveterate asthma; or starting theatrical subjects, and concluding by a savage remark, such as, "Probably, madam, *you* recollect Garrick?" Prudence whispers me to remain single—an injunction which I shall certainly obey, unless you impart to me the grand arcanum of the alchymists, I suppose you to possess:

And though I love the gentle Leonora,
I will not my unhoused free condition
Put into circumspection and confine,
For the world's worth.

"With profound consideration, believe me, my dear Captain,

"Your most obedient.

"PEREGRINE FIPLEY."

PRIZE POETRY.

Some years ago, a Mr. Dickson who was Provost of Dundee, in Scotland, died, and by will left the sum of one guinea to any person to compose an epitaph upon him; which sum he directed three executors to pay. The executors thinking to defraud the poet, agreed to meet and share the guinea among them, each contributing a line to the epitaph, as follows:

1st. Here lies Dickson, Provost of Dundee;
2d. Here lies Dickson—here lies he.

The third was embarrassed for some time but unwilling to lose his share of the guinea brawled

Halellujah, Hallelujee!

New-Stourbridge Flint Glass-Works, Pittsburgh.

FLINT GLASS,

CONSISTING OF

PLAIN, ENGRAVED & FANCY CUT,

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,

Manufactured at the above Establishment, by

JOHN ROBINSON

AND, in point of quality, equal if not superior to any thing of the kind manufactured in the United States.

The citizens of Pittsburgh, and of the western country generally, are respectfully invited to call at the works, on the corner of First and Ross Scotch-Hill, and examine the Glass.

Orders will be gratefully acknowledged, and will receive personal and prompt attention.

A large and general assortment will be kept constantly on hand, that orders can be filled at the shortest notice.

Nov 28—tf

NOTICE.

THE subscribers have this day formed a partnership under the firm of

Thompson & Torode,

MERCHANT TAILORS,

At the Store-Room formerly occupied by *John Thompson*, in Market-street, near the Diamond, where, together with customers' work, they will have constantly on hand

Ready-made Clothes, Shirts, &c.

Which, being well made and sold low, they hope will insure the return of those who purchase of them.

John Thompson,
John Torode.

Pittsburgh, April 5. 1824—tf

Pittsburgh and Erie

STAGE,

LEAVES *John Davis' Hotel*, Pittsburgh, every Sunday, Wednesday and Friday morning at 3 o'clock, and arrives at Erie on Monday, Thursday and Saturday evening at 8 o'clock. Leaves Erie on Sunday, Wednesday and Friday, and arrives at Pittsburgh on Monday, Thursday and Saturday. Fourteen pounds of baggage will be allowed to every passenger—150 pounds of baggage equal to one passenger.

Arthur M'Gill.

February 27, 1824—tf

ROBERT LINDELL & CO.

AT THEIR

WAREHOUSE

On the Bank, between Market & Ferry Streets,

HAVE FOR SALE,

PIG and Bar Lead
Shot, assorted
Juniata Bar Iron
do Nails
Writing & wrapping Paper
Prime manufactured Tobacco
Window Glass
Flax & Tow Linen
Twilled Bags
Buffalo Robes
Tar by the bbl.
Spanish Moss
Axes, Mattocks,
Trace Chains, Hoes,
Plough Irons, &c.

They also have on hand, and intend keeping a constant supply of

Ship Chandlery, Blocks, Sheaves, Pins, &c.

Pittsburgh, May 21—tf

JAMES HARMON,

HAS REMOVED HIS

Boot & Shoe Manufactory,

TO the house lately occupied by Mr Byrne, in *Wood, between First and Second Streets*, where customers' work will be finished in the most fashionable and substantial manner; and where he will constantly keep on hand an extensive assortment of ready made

BOOTS and SHOES,

of all descriptions, which he will dispose of on the most accommodating terms.

April 30, 1824.—3mo.

SAMUEL WOOD

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public, that he continues the *PLASTERING, PAPERING & WHITEWASHING*, and has reduced his prices to the following rates, for cash only, viz:—

3 Coat plastering, on lath, including materials,		16 cts. per yd
2 do.	do.	14
1 do.	do.	12
3 do.	on brick wall,	8
2 do.	do.	6
1 do.	do.	4

Prices when the materials are found by the employer

3 Coats, on lath,		8 cts. per yd
2 do.	do.	6
1 do	do.	5
3 do.	on brick wall,	6
Hanging paper,		12½ cts. per rol
do. border,		25
Whitewashing,		37½ cts per room

Roughcasting done in the neatest manner, and warranted to be *durable in the dampest cellars*. Casting in plaster done at the shortest notice.

Pittsburgh, June 20.—tf

Anderson's or Mellen's Cough Drops

Valuable Medicine for Coughs and Consumptions

THE high reputation that Anderson's COUGH DROPS and PECTORAL POWDERS have gained for Coughs and other affections of the breast and lungs, leading to consumptions, renders it unnecessary to say much in recommending them to the public, as no stronger proof of their possessing uncommon virtues could be given than will be found by reading the certificates accompanying each bottle, given by those of the first respectability who have used them in cases of long standing, and some of them, where their physicians have given them up as past recovery, have been entirely restored by the use of this medicine. The fact that they have now been in use five years, and that the demand the present season has been greater than at any former period, is also a strong argument in their favor—Thousands have shortened their days by neglecting Coughs when first attacked, which have soon terminated in a seated consumption and proved fatal. Scarcely a case of colds, coughs, pain in the side, difficulty of breathing, want of sleep arising from debility, or even consumptions, but may be relieved by a timely use of this Healing Balsam. Each dollar bottle of this medicine, contains about 40 doses, which proves them to be a cheap medicine, considering their virtues.

NEW CERTIFICATES.

I hereby certify, that for more than a year previous to 1821, I was afflicted with a troublesome and alarming cough, which rendered me unable to labor or even to walk many rods, without causing profuse sweating, and after trying many things without relief, I obtained a vial of *Anderson's Cough Drops*, from the use of which I soon found great relief, so as to be able to resume and continue my usual labor, and I have reason to believe that the use of them was the means of saving my life, as I had but little hope of recovering again when I commenced taking them, and I think them undoubtedly the best medicine in use for complaints of the lungs.

Hudson, May 20, 1823. ELISHA DAVIS.

I hereby certify, that for a number of years previous to 1818, I was troubled with a cough and pain in my breast, and in the spring of that year, I grew worse and was considered to be in a consumption and applied to several physicians, tried various kinds of medicine without any material relief; having noticed the recommendations of *Anderson's Cough Drops* in such complaints, I procured a vial of them in Hudson, from which I soon found relief, and after taking a few vials of them, I was restored to a tolerable good state of health, which has continued for 3 years past, and I can cheerfully recommend them to those laboring under similar complaints.

Hudson, July 11, 1823. ZACH. HAWS

This is to certify, that I, the subscriber, had been afflicted with the *Asthma* for twenty years, and the paroxysms were often so violent as nearly to deprive me of breath. During one of the most violent returns of the Asthma, I was advised to try Anderson's Cough Drops, and I did so, and to my surprise, I was very soon entirely relieved, and felt no more of it for six months.—Upon a return of a paroxysm of the asthma, I have made use of the same medicine and it has invariably given me relief. As it respects the asthma, and its attendant symptoms, difficulty of breathing, &c. I consider Anderson's Cough Drops *a remedy in praise of which too much cannot be said.* I further certify, that my son-in-law had for some time been supposed to be past recovery of a consumptive complaint, when I advised him to make a trial of Anderson's Cough Drops, and from the use of them he has so far recovered his ealth as to be again able to attend to business.

JOHN LYSCOM, Surgeon.

Dover (N. H.) Oct. 3, 1823.

For Sale by JAMES MELLEN.

Hudson, Oct. 6, 1823.

Also for Sale by SPEAKMAN & PETTIGREW, Druggists, Market, between Front and Second-streets, who have just received a supply of FRESH DRUGS AND MEDICINES.

Pittsburgh, March 19.

New Commission House.

Robert Armstrong & Samuel Seay,

UNDER THE FIRM OF

ARMSTRONG & SEAY,

WILL transact all kinds of business on Commission. They occupy the large three story Brick Warehouse two doors above Jones Nichol's corner, Market Street, Nashville, Ten. They will thankfully attend to all business confided to their care.

Nashville, March 1—(Ap.16—3m)

A VALUABLE FARM FOR SALE, With a Saw-Mill, &c.

I wish to dispose of

A SECTION OF LAND,

Containing 642 Acres,

SITUATE upon Island Creek, about seven miles from Steubenville and two from the Ohio River. This section of Land is of a good quality, and well adapted for the raising of sheep. There is about 150 acres cleared, and about 400 acres of first rate land lying in a body.

The whole Farm is well timbered, and affords a good MILL SEAT. There is now in operation, upon the section,

A Valuable Saw-Mill,

with Gearing complete.

Any person wishing to purchase, can obtain this *VALUABLE PROPERTY* far below its real value for Cash, or upon a limited credit.

Terms made known on application to me, or at the office of *Wright & Colliers*, Counsellors at Law, Steubenville, who are authorized to dispose of the above described premises, in my behalf.

James Gray.

Ross township, January 2, 1824—tf

NOTICE.

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HAS REMOVED his LOTTERY & EXCHANGE OFFICE to the North-East corner of Market and Third Streets, where he will continue to buy and sell most kinds of Bank Notes and Specie, and will transact all kinds of Lottery and Exchange Business, as usual.

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